Gc
973.3406
D2cat
2040229

M. L.

REYNOLDS HISTORICAL
GENEALOGY COLLECTION

ALLEN COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY
3 1833 01076 1051

History

of the

Daughters of the American Revolution of Colorado

1894-1941

By

MRS. WINFIELD SCOTT TARBELL

(Grace E. Butler)

Honorary State Regent
Past Chapter Regent
Past State Corresponding Secretary
Past Chapter Recording Secretary
Past State Parliamentarian

History

of the

Daughters of the American Revolution of Colorado

1894-1914

By

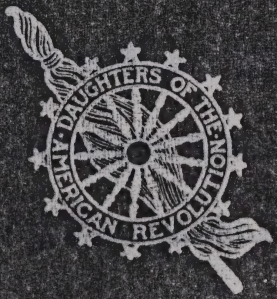
MRS. WINFIELD SCOTT TARRELL

(Grace E. Horne)

Honorary State Regent
Past Chapter Regent
Past State Corresponding Secretary
Past Chapter Recording Secretary
Past State Parliamentarian

THE DENVER PUBLIC LIBRARY
CITY AND COUNTY OF DENVER

G
369.135
C719



History

of the

Daughters of the American Revolution of Colorado

1894—1941

"A PEOPLE WHICH TAKES NO PRIDE IN THE NOBLE ACHIEVEMENTS OF REMOTE ANCESTORS WILL NEVER ACHIEVE ANYTHING WORTHY TO BE REMEMBERED BY REMOTE DESCENDANTS."

—Macaulay.

2040229

Bucks. Gbs. 8 4-1909

2343025

AUTHOR'S NOTE

An effort will be made by the narrator of this historical story to give to our society the work of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Colorado omitting a general outline of work accomplished by individual chapters, except in particular those chapters which accomplished some feature whereby all may enjoy its labors. It is impossible absolutely to give the correct date of all appointments.

This history is compiled to celebrate the Golden Jubilee of the Daughters of the American Revolution of Colorado.

AUTHOR'S NOTE

FOREWORD

The first travelers to Colorado came on horseback, entirely dependent on their horses to take them over the long stretch of prairie, through the canons and over the mountain passes. Then came the covered wagons drawn by horses, mules and oxen. We cannot sing too much praise or give too much credit to those intrepid men and women who had the courage, the vision and the faith to open a new country, a country to them full of hardships, but to us, their children, full of homes of comfort and comparative ease.

A large number of the Daughters of the American Revolution of Colorado are children of these pioneers who blazed the trail and our mothers and fathers had "to rough it" in their youth to give to us the comforts of the present day, and open for settlement this glorious state which is ideally divided. Part of it is mountainous, and part prairie, the prairie giving us sugar beets and wheat and the mountains precious and base metals. Between these mountains and beautiful valleys are natural parks which have been planted on the western slope into fruit orchards. Great herds of sheep and cattle will be found feeding in these mountain parks and on mountain hillsides.

This book I dedicate to the pioneers of Colorado, mothers and fathers of the Daughters of the American Revolution who blazed the trail and brought from the wilderness this wonderful state—Colorado.

FOREWORD

The first travelers to Colorado came on horseback, entirely dependent on their horses to take them over the long stretch of prairie, through the canons and over the mountain passes. Then came the covered wagons drawn by horses, mules and oxen. We cannot sing too much praise or give too much credit to those intrepid men and women who had the courage, the vision and the faith to open a new country, a country to them full of hardships, but to us, their children, full of homes of comfort and cooperative ease.

A large number of the Daughters of the American Revolution of Colorado are children of these pioneers who blazed the trail and our mothers and fathers had "to rough it" in their youth to give to us the comforts of the present day, and open for settlement this glorious state which is ideally divided. Part of it is mountainous, and part prairie, the prairie giving us sugar beets and wheat, and the mountains precious and base metals. Between these mountains and beautiful valleys are natural parks which have been planted on the western slope into fruit orchards. Great herds of sheep and cattle will be found feeding in these mountain parks and on mountain hillsides.

This book I dedicate to the pioneers of Colorado, mothers and fathers of the Daughters of the American Revolution who blazed the trail and brought from the wilderness this wonderful state—Colorado.

GRACE E. BUTLER TARBELL—AN APPRECIATION

When I was asked if I would write a foreword for Mrs. Tarbell's History of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Colorado, I said: "I would much rather write a foreword about the author of that history." To me Mrs. Tarbell typifies all the qualities which have made D. A. R. great through the years—honesty, loyalty, justice, courage to fight for a principle and enthusiasm for our cause.

When I look over what she has meant to D. A. R. during the past thirty-seven years I marvel that one woman could accomplish so much. Just look at some of the offices she has held: Recording Secretary, Zebulon Pike Chapter; State Corresponding Secretary for three State Regents; State Regent, 1913-1916; State Chairman of Rules; she was State Parliamentarian; Regent of Peace Pipe Chapter for 18 years. She placed the first historical road markers in Colorado. She attended the Continental Congress at Washington regularly from 1905 to 1915. She fostered an essay contest on the 100th anniversary of the Star Spangled Banner. She awakened interest in the Children of the American Revolution. She was appointed by the Mayor of Denver to the Sesqui-Centennial of the Constitution National Committee. She organized six chapters in the state. And she did minor jobs too numerous to mention. As a matter of fact, ever since 1904, thirty-seven years, Mrs. Tarbell has never been without work of some description.

The thing that amazes me is the energy she has. She is tireless. You meet her wherever D. A. R.'s gather. She calls you up on D. A. R. matters. She is always at the forefront when the spirit of American liberty is threatened, a staunch and valiant defender of the principles for which our Revolutionary fathers dared and fought.

It was fitting that Mrs. Tarbell write this history of our organization in Colorado, for I doubt if anyone knows more from first-hand information about it than she. Well could we apply a favorite verse from the Bible in describing her extreme fitness to write this history—*"All of this I saw, part of it I was."*

MRS. CARBON GILLASPIE, *State Regent.*

REGENTS OF STATE

Colorado, the thirty-eighth state of the Union was first settled in 1858 and became a state in 1876. It is the seventh largest state in the United States in area and is 276 miles from north to south and 387 miles from east to west.

While the Pilgrims were landing at Plymouth Rock the Spaniards were exploring Colorado and came as far north as Pueblo.

In order to cross the state either north or south or east or west it is necessary to cross a mountain range, this range separating the water sheds from the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and known as the Continental Divide. Really, Colorado is the back bone of our United States.

This description is given you that you may understand the great distances that the Daughters of the American Revolution chapters are apart. One cannot conceive or realize the great distances between our chapters and the towns and cities of our state.

Can you picture the State Regent starting out to visit a chapter on the western slope of our state, taking as long a time to make the trip as it takes to go from Denver to Chicago and return, and yet this is done every year in order that the chapters may keep abreast of our work and feel the personal touch of our State Regent.

The Daughters of the American Revolution of Colorado begins with the appointment of Mrs. Mary Greene Montgomery Slocum, wife of William F. Slocum, president of Colorado College, as State Regent of Colorado by the National Board on August 18, 1894 and was reappointed for several years until 1901.

Under her regency the Zebulon Pike Chapter was formed on May 13, 1895, the Mother Chapter of our state.

Montgomery Hall, the first dormitory for women constructed on the Colorado College campus was named for Mrs. Slocum. Mrs. Slocum achieved considerable fame as a writer, and many of her poems were published in The Outlook, leading magazine of its day.

She also organized the Denver Chapter.
Her death is recorded March 24, 1933.

The work started with the Mother Chapter Zebulon Pike with twenty-two charter members has grown to thirty-nine chapters, three chapters having disbanded some time ago. They were Ouray at Ouray, General John Fremont at Florence and Boulder Chapter at Boulder.

Mrs. Emma Hayward Eldredge, wife of the late Charles A. Eldredge, 1901-04, the second State Regnt was a New England woman of the type of the real pioneer of the New World. She was a member of Zebulon Pike Chapter.

Under her regency the chapters formed were Arkansas

Valley of Pueblo, the Colorado of Denver and the Pueblo chapter of Pueblo. She died February 6, 1936.

Mrs. Harriett Parker Campbell, 1904-1908, the wife of the late John Campbell, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court was the daughter of a college professor, had an unusual education having acquired Greek and Latin so well that she could speak very fluently the Greek tongue. She spent two years in Greece at the University of Athens, learning the language. She translated many Greek books for the Greek citizens of Denver and was greatly admired by them.

She was one of the founders and helped to establish the Globeville Community Center. In so doing she had the acquaintance and friendship of many of the women of that community. They formed a club in the district called the Growing Americans, about 30 women being members, Mrs. Campbell one of them. The club met frequently and there was always an exchange of gifts at Christmas time. Mrs. Campbell was very proud of her affiliation with these women many of whom were naturalized citizens.

She was a charter member of Zebulon Pike and Denver Chapters.

She was really the first State Regent to have an organization of our Society in our State, and to the last of her life was vitally interested in all our work and took an active part in every undertaking of the Daughters of the American Revolution. She was a Vice President

General and an Honorary Vice President General at the time of her death. She passed away on August 6, 1937.

The Daughters of the American Revolution of Colorado owe a great debt of gratitude to the untiring labors of Mrs. Campbell, for to her efforts were laid the foundation of our Society in our State.

She organized the Centennial State Chapter at Greeley, General Marion Chapter at Canon City and the Cache la Poudre Chapter at Fort Collins.

To her memory and in her honor the Colorado Daughters gave a table on which the memory book of our society is placed. This memory book contains the records of all gifts made for the building and furnishing of Constitution Hall. This table is in the reception room of the President General in Constitution Hall.

Mrs. Ella Thompson McNeil, 1908-1909, was the wife of John L. McNeil, a banker of Durango. She was an unusual woman of keen foresight. She could analyze conditions so well that the National Officers often consulted her on subjects very important to our Society. Her health was very poor and she was unable to carry on the work only one year, a woman of rare ability, and unfailing loyalty to our Society. She, too, must be regarded as a founder of our Society in our State. Mrs. McNeil died June 25, 1925. She was a charter member of Colorado Chapter.

Under Mrs. McNeil our first State Conference By-laws were compiled.

General and an Honorary Vice President General at the time of her death. She passed away on August 6, 1937.

The Daughters of the American Revolution of Colorado owe a great debt of gratitude to the untiring labors of Mrs. Campbell, for to her efforts were laid the foundation of our Society in our State.

She organized the Centennial State Chapter at Greeley, General Marion Chapter at Canon City and the Cache la Poudre Chapter at Fort Collins.

To her memory and in her honor the Colorado Daughters gave a table on which the memory book of our society is placed. This memory book contains the records of all gifts made for the building and furnishing of Constitution Hall. This table is in the reception room of the President General in Constitution Hall.

Mrs. Ella Thompson McNeil, 1908-1909, was the wife of John L. McNeil, a banker of Durango. She was an unusual woman of keen foresight. She could analyze conditions so well that the National Officers often consulted her on subjects very important to our Society. Her health was very poor and she was unable to carry on the work only one year, a woman of rare ability, and unfailing loyalty to our Society. She, too, must be regarded as a founder of our Society in our State. Mrs. McNeil died June 25, 1925. She was a charter member of Colorado Chapter.

Under Mrs. McNeil our first State Conference By-laws were compiled.

Mrs. Maria Bleeker Wheaton, 1909-1911, the wife of the late General Frank Wheaton, was a woman of rare accomplishments. She had crossed the Santa Fe Trail three times in a covered wagon when her soldier husband was sent to the West to subdue the Indians. They traveled only twelve miles a day. She had spent most of her life on the frontier of the West. When our society was first formed she was then in Washington and was one of the first Vice Presidents General. While there in 1898 she served on the committee of the Daughters of the American Revolution to form a hospital corps in the Spanish American war for actual war. All women nurses in the field during this war were furnished through the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution Committee. In addition to supplying the one thousand nurses she assisted in the work of our Society to make 5,000 garments for the sick and suffering and helped to raise $300,000 to help the families of the soldiers.

Mrs. Wheaton accompanied her husband on a trip to Europe fostered by the United States to visit foreign countries and while away she was presented to seven crowned heads of Europe.

She made the Maria Wheaton Banner for the Chapter which had the greatest increase in membership during the year. This banner was made entirely by hand and I particularly know that she hoped every stitch meant a new member for our Society.

She was surely a real patriot, always among army

Mrs. Maria Hester Winston, 1909-1911, the wife of the late General Frank Winston, was a woman of rare accomplishments. She had crossed the Santa Fe Trail three times in a covered wagon when her soldier husband was sent to the West to subdue the Indians. They traveled only twelve miles a day. She had spent most of her life on the frontier of the West. When our society was first formed she was then in Washington and was one of the first Vice Presidents General. While there in 1898 she served on the committee of the Daughters of the American Revolution to form a hospital corps in the Spanish American war for actual war. All women nurses in the field during this war were furnished through the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution Committee. In addition to supplying the one thousand nurses she assisted in the work of our Society to make 5,000 garments for the sick and suffering and helped to raise $300,000 to help the families of the soldiers.

Mrs. Winston accompanied her husband on a trip to Europe fostered by the United States to visit foreign countries and while away she was presented to several crowned heads of Europe.

She made the Maria Winston Banner for the Chapter which had the greatest increase in membership during the year. This banner was made entirely by hand and I particularly know that she hoped every stitch meant a new member for our Society.

She was surely a real patriot, always among army

people for her father was a General of the army. She planted real patriotism wherever she went.

Mrs. Wheaton, a member of Colorado Chapter, wrote an early history of the national organization of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

During her regency she organized the Fort Morgan Chapter in Fort Morgan, the Uncompahgre Chapter in Montrose, the Mount Garfield Chapter in Grand Junction, the Peace Pipe Chapter in Denver, Shavano Chapter at Salida and Arapahoe Chapter in Boulder.

She died August 21, 1924.

Mrs. Olive H. Rogers, 1911-1913, wife of Freeman C. Rogers of Pueblo was always active in patriotic work and has served on many important committees of our society, is a very fine parliamentarian. She wrote the history of the Children of the American Revolution of Colorado. She is a member of Pueblo Chapter.

She was our State Regent at the time the Colorado Box in Memorial Continental Hall was finished and given as a memorial to Memorial Continental Hall from our state.

Under her term of office the Santa Fe Trail Chapter in Trinidad was organized.

Mrs. Grace E. Butler Tarbell, 1913-1916, wife of Winfield S. Tarbell had been corresponding secretary for three State Regents, Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. McNeil and Mrs. Wheaton previous to being State Regent.

She increased the State Board from a membership

of elected officers to a membership embracing all chairmen of State and National Committees, thereby bringing new interest to our work.

It is said the first State Road Markers were placed during her regency by the Uncompahgre Chapter of Montrose on the Rainbow Route and the Blue Mesa over Cerro Hill and along the road by the Gunnison River.

In connection with these markings the following resolutions were passed by the County Commissioners of Montrose, Pueblo and Otero counties.

Recognizing the noble and patriotic spirit which impelled the organization of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and the keen interest the Colorado Daughters have shown in all public matters;

Be it resolved by the County Commissioners of Montrose, Pueblo and Otero counties that we request the Daughters of the American Revolution to mark the sign posts on the new Santa Fe Trail and Rainbow Route with their insignia; and

Be it further resolved, a copy of these resolutions be sent to Mrs. Winfield S. Tarbell, State Regent, Denver, Colorado.

For some time we marked the roads with signs placed on dangerous curves of the road and by red, white and blue stripes on the telegraph poles along the routes chosen by our society.

While visiting the chapters on the western slope, three original Muster Rolls of the American Revolution were found at Delta, Colorado.

of elected officers to a membership embracing all chapters of State and National Committees, thereby bringing new interest to our work.

It is said the first State Road Markers were placed during her regency by the Uncompahgre Chapter of Montrose on the Rainbow Route and the Blue Mesa over Cerro Hill and along the road by the Gunnison River.

In connection with these markings the following resolutions were passed by the County Commissioners of Montrose, Pueblo and Otero counties.

Recognizing the noble and patriotic spirit which impelled the organization of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and the keen interest the Colorado Daughters have shown in all public matters;

Be it resolved by the County Commissioners of Montrose, Pueblo and Otero counties that we request the Daughters of the American Revolution to mark the sign posts on the new Santa Fe Trail and Rainbow Route with their insignia; and

Be it further resolved, a copy of these resolutions be sent to Mrs. Winfield S. Tarbell, State Regent, Denver, Colorado.

For some time we marked the roads with signs placed on dangerous curves of the road and by red, white and blue stripes on the telegraph poles along the routes chosen by our society.

While visiting the chapters on the western slope, three original Muster Rolls of the American Revolution were found at Delta, Colorado.

1. Muster Roll of Captain William Shepherd, Massachusetts—Bay forces—1760.

2. Pay roll or receipt Crown Point—Captain William Shepherd—1762.

3. Pay roll of General and staff officers of the Fourth Division of Militia of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, etc. Major William Shepherd, April 23, 1787.

This find was reported to the Secretary of War and arrangements made for the copying of same and placing them in the records of the War Department.

In 1915 when Mrs. Storey, the President General went to the Pan American exposition at San Francisco to have an adjourned meeting of the Continental Congress Daughters of the American Revolution, she stopped for a visit with us in Denver. She was accompanied by Mrs. Daniel Lathrop. Mrs. Tarbell attended this meeting in San Francisco. She is a charter member of Peace Pipe Chapter.

Mrs. Tarbell was a member of the Sesqui Centennial National Committee of the Constitution and was appointed by the Mayor of Denver.

During Mrs. Tarbell's regency the Sarah Platt Decker Fund was still being collected to build a girls dormitory on the campus of Colorado University. This fund was to be raised by many organizations, the Daughters of the American Revolution being very generous with its gifts of money at this time. This plan was found to be not feasible, so the money was placed during the war in War Bonds. After the close of the war it was decided

1. Muster Roll of Captain William Shepherd, Massachusetts—Bay forces—1760.

2. Pay roll or receipt Crown Point—Captain William Shepherd—1762.

3. Pay roll of General and staff officers of the Fourth Division of Militia of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, etc. Major William Shepherd, April 23, 1782.

This find was reported to the Secretary of War and arrangements made for the copying of same and placing them in the records of the War Department.

In 1915 when Mrs. Storey, the President General went to the Pan American exposition at San Francisco to have an adjourned meeting of the Continental Congress Daughters of the American Revolution, she stopped for a visit with us in Denver. She was accompanied by Mrs. Daniel Lathrop. Mrs. Tarbell attended this meeting in San Francisco. She is a charter member of Peace Pipe Chapter.

Mrs. Tarbell was a member of the Sesqui Centennial National Committee of the Constitution and was appointed by the Mayor of Denver.

During Mrs. Tarbell's regency the Sarah Platt Decker Fund was still being collected to build a girls dormitory on the campus of Colorado University. This fund was to be raised by many organizations, the Daughters of the American Revolution being very generous with its gifts of money at this time. This plan was found to be not feasible, so the money was placed during the war in War Bonds. After the close of the war it was decided

to sell the bonds, and place the money in a Student's Loan Fund and this fund was presented to the Colorado State College of Education at Greeley.

As September 13, 1914 was the 100th aniversary of Key's immortal Star Spangled Banner, the State Executive Board voted to give two prizes; the first fifteen dollars in gold; the second, ten dollars in gold for the best essay on the Star Spangled Banner, the contest to be open to all pupils of the 7th and 8th grades of the public schools throughout the state.

The first prize was awarded to a girl who attended a district school in the San Luis Valley.

Mrs. Tarbell organized the La Junta Chapter at La Junta, Namaqua at Loveland, Kinnikinnik at Colorado Springs, Monte Vista at Monte Vista, Gunnison Valley at Gunnison and Longs Peak at Longmont.

Mrs. Mary D. Odell Schuyler, 1916-1919, wife of the late Gerald Livingstone Schuyler served as State Regent during the World War and under her guidance our work for the soldiers was carried on. She was most thorough in this work and has left with us a complete war record of the boys of our members who served in that war. She organized the Sarah Platt Decker Chapter at Durango and the Captain John Gunnison Chapter at Delta.

After serving as State Regent, Mrs. Schuyler was elected Vice President General of our Society, then the Reporter General of the Smithsonian Institution and lastly an Honorary Vice President General which office she holds during her life time. Member of Denver Chapter.

The State Service Flag Committee reported that Colorado Daughters had placed 365 stars on its flag in the World War, eleven stars had been turned to gold.

A fine passenger car for the use of Base Hospital No. 29 was given by the Colorado Daughters for use over seas, during her regency.

Mrs. Florence Marshall Stote, 1919-1921, wife of the late W. H. R. Stote, served as State Regent for two years. During her term of office the Rocky Ford Chapter at Rocky Ford, the Elbridge Gerry Chapter of Sterling and the Fort William Bent of Lamar were organized.

Mrs. Stote, a member of Zebulon Pike Chapter, wrote the words to the song "I Pledge Allegiance to my Flag," this song having been sung throughout the United States. Mrs. Stote's literary ability has won her many honors.

Mrs. Jessie H. Hayden, 1921-1923, wife of the late Herbert B. Hayden was untiring in her work as State Regent. She devoted her entire time to the furtherance of the work of our society and made an invaluable record in visiting all the chapters of the state each year.

In company with Mrs. Schuyler she organized the Rocky Ford Chapter at Rocky Ford, and the Elbridge Gerry Chapter at Sterling. These organizations were completed in the regency of Mrs. Stote. Mrs. Hayden is a member of Arapahoe Chapter.

Mrs. Mary Isabel Bushinger, 1923-1925, wife of the late J. Charles Bushinger of Monte Vista was also a fine regent, always busy with the work to be accomplished.

The State Service Flag Committee reported that Colorado Daughters had placed 365 stars on its flag in the World War, eleven stars had been turned to gold.

A fine passenger car for the use of Base Hospital No. 29 was given by the Colorado Daughters for use overseas, during her regency.

Mrs. Florence Marshall Stote, 1919-1921, wife of the late W. H. R. Stote, served as State Regent for two years. During her term of office the Rocky Ford Chapter at Rocky Ford, the Elbridge Gerry Chapter of Sterling and the Fort William Bent of Lamar were organized.

Mrs. Stote, a member of Zebulon Pike Chapter, wrote the words to the song "I Pledge Allegiance to my Flag," this song having been sung throughout the United States. Mrs. Stote's literary ability has won her many honors.

Mrs. Jessie H. Hayden, 1921-1923, wife of the late Herbert B. Hayden was untiring in her work as State Regent. She devoted her entire time to the furtherance of the work of our society and made an invaluable record in visiting all the chapters of the state each year.

In company with Mrs. Schuyler the organized the Rocky Ford Chapter at Rocky Ford, and the Elbridge Gerry Chapter at Sterling. These organizations were completed in the regency of Mrs. Stote. Mrs. Hayden is a member of Arapahoe Chapter.

Mrs. Mary Isabel Bushinger, 1923-1925, wife of the late J. Charles Bushinger of Monte Vista was also a fine regent, always busy with the work to be accomplished.

The State Student Loan Fund was adopted and established during her regency.

Mrs. Bushinger, a member of Monte Vista Chapter, did excellent work on National Defense. At this time the subversive organizations were just beginning to show their underhanded work.

She organized the Mt. Lookout Chapter at Golden, Platte Valley at Julesburg, the Huajatolla Chapter at Walsenburg, the Mt. Massive Chapter at Leadville and the Rio Del Norte Chapter at Del Norte.

Mrs. Bertha Lawrence Black, 1925-1927, wife of Dr. Herbert A. Black was another active regent of our state. While serving as State Regent, Constitution Hall was being erected and through her efforts a goodly sum of money was raised for this Hall.

She, too, was very active in her work on National Defense, and is a member of Pueblo Chapter.

During Mrs. Black's regency one thousand dollars was allowed by the National Board for aid of tubercular ex-service men in our state—a committee was appointed to disperse this fund and this committee voted $400 each to the two Army Hospitals, Fitzsimons and Ft. Lyon and two hundred dollars to the relief officer of the American Legion at Colorado Springs.

She organized Saguache Chapter at Saguache, David Moffat Chapter at Craig, Alamosa Chapter at Alamosa and Fontaine-qui-Bouille Chapter at Pueblo.

Mrs. Anne Simmons Friedline, 1927-1929, wife of the

late Justus R. Friedline was State Regent also during the building of Constitution Hall and up to this time $13,960 had been raised from Colorado for the hall.

Ft. Vasquez Chapter was organized during her regency under the direction of Mrs. E. Thomas Boyd. Fine work was accomplished by Mrs. Friedline on National Defense, especially in the public schools. She was a member of Kinnikinnik Chapter.

Her motto was teach and learn "to do." Mrs. Friedline passed away on August 4, 1932.

Mrs. Saidee Edwards Boyd, 1929-1931, wife of the late Dr. E. Thomas Boyd is a member of Denver Chapter and left a fine record of her regency.

"A Pilgrimage over the Old Trails of Colorado's Historic Spots and Landmarks" by Lillian Rice Brigham was published under her supervision by our society and found very valuable to our citizens and visitors to Colorado.

Mrs. Boyd made a revolving fund of the State Student Loan Fund which has proven most satisfactory.

Under her direction, although in Mrs. Friedline's administration the Ft. Vasquez Chapter at Brighton was formed.

Mrs. Boyd gave much attention to National Defense and carried this work to every chapter in the state.

Mrs. Boyd was elected Vice President General and at the completion of the term of that office was elected Chaplain General of our society.

She was appointed Congressional Chairman of

Memorial Pilgrimages at the Continental Congress by the President General, Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr. These pilgrimages were to the tomb of the unknown soldier in Arlington Cemetery and to the tomb of George and Martha Washington at Mt. Vernon.

Mrs. Emily M. Randall, 1931-1935, wife of the late Dr. Wm. N. Randall, served four years as State Regent. All through these years Mrs. Randall was most active in all the work of the various committees. She visited all the chapters every year, made yearly trips to Washington and was always in touch with the various activities of our society. She has left a splendid record of her untiring labors, a member of Rocky Ford Chapter.

Mrs. Eugenia McFarlane Adams, 1935-1938, wife of Clarence H. Adams had served our society as the State Recording Secretary and understood the work so thoroughly that her State regency was most successful. There was nothing too difficult for her to accomplish, the work never lagged. She was indefatigable in all her undertakings. A member of Colorado Chapter.

The Penny Pine project was begun in Mrs. Adams' term of office, the first planting being done in 1937, twenty acres in Roosevelt National Forest near Ward and twenty acres in Holy Cross National Forest near Aspen.

The first Girl Pilgrim was sent to Washington under the guidance of Mrs. Adams and since then Colorado has had a pilgrim each year from our state.

Memorial Pilgrimages at the Continental Congress by the President General, Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr. These pilgrimages were to the tomb of the unknown soldier in Arlington Cemetery and to the tomb of George and Martha Washington at Mt. Vernon.

Mrs. Emily M. Randall, 1931-1935, wife of the late Dr. Wm. N. Randall, served four years as State Regent. All through these years Mrs. Randall was most active in all the work of the various committees. She visited all the chapters every year, made yearly trips to Washington and was always in touch with the various activities of our society. She has left a splendid record of her untiring labors, a member of Rocky Ford Chapter.

Mrs. Eugenia McFarlane Adams, 1935-1938, wife of Clarence H. Adams had served our society as the State Recording Secretary and understood the work so thoroughly that her State regency was most successful. There was nothing too difficult for her to accomplish, the work never lagged. She was indefatigable in all her undertakings. A member of Colorado Chapter.

The Penny Pine project was begun in Mrs. Adams' term of office, the first planting being done in 1937, twenty acres in Roosevelt National Forest near Ward and twenty acres in Holy Cross National Forest near Aspen.

The first Old Pilgrim was sent to Washington under the guidance of Mrs. Adams and since then Colorado has had a pilgrim each year from our state.

No regent that Colorado has ever had has accomplished more work or given more to our society of her efforts and time.

At the close of her term as State Regent she was elected Vice President General, an office well deserved and one which she filled with distinction.

Mrs. Adams served on the Sesqui Centennial of the Constitution National Committee being appointed by the Mayor of Denver.

While serving as Vice President General she was called to a higher home on September 5, 1939.

The following resolution passed by the State Executive Board and State Conference is herewith quoted:

"In the passing of Eugenia McFarlane Adams on September fifth, not only the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, but the organization in Colorado has suffered an irreparable loss.

"Mrs. Adams served the Society as Vice Regent of her Chapter, as State Recording Secretary and as its beloved and efficient State Regent. This was followed in April 1938 by her election as Vice President General of the National Society.

"Born in Colorado of pioneer parentage she was always actively interested, after her home, in civic and patriotic activities. Her brilliant mind, keen vision and ready wit, added to a gracious personality, enabled her to meet all emergencies ably. As a true and loyal friend, she gave generously of her time, strength and means to

No regent that Colorado has, ever had has accomplished more work or given more to our society of her efforts and time.

At the close of her term as State Regent she was elected Vice President General, an office well deserved and one which she filled with distinction.

Mrs. Adams served on the Sesqui Centennial of the Constitution National Committee being appointed by the Mayor of Denver.

While serving as Vice President General she was called to a higher home on September 5, 1939.

The following resolution passed by the State Executive Board and State Conference is herewith quoted:

"In the passing of Eugenia McFarlane Adams on September fifth, not only the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, but the organization in Colorado has suffered an irreparable loss.

"Mrs. Adams served the Society as Vice Regent of her Chapter, as State Recording Secretary and as its beloved and efficient State Regent. This was followed in April 1938 by her election as Vice President General of the National Society.

"Born in Colorado of pioneer parentage she was always actively interested, after her home, in civic and patriotic activities. Her brilliant mind, keen vision and ready wit, added to a gracious personality, enabled her to meet all emergencies ably. As a true and loyal friend, she gave generously of her time, strength and means to

various causes until her recent illness made it impossible for her to continue.

"Her work, like her life has changed only its setting. Death does not change nor destroy character, courage and loyalty; they forever have their place in Eternity. The flag of her imperishable spirit still waves. We rejoice, even through our tears, that she is free from the trammels of weakness and pain. The last word to be spoken of her is not Death, but Life."

Mrs. Adams bequeathed one thousand dollars to the Student Loan Fund and Mr. Adams and family gave one thousand dollars in her memory to the Kate Duncan Smith School, a southern mountain school fostered by the National Society at Grant, Alabama.

A tract of land sixty acres, in the Arapahoe National Forest on the west side of Berthoud Pass has been reforested by the Daughters of our State as a memorial to Mrs. Adams. Mr. Adams and family erected a very handsome bronze plate on a large granite boulder by the side of First Creek with the following inscription:

"This Memorial Forest of sixty acres was planted in 1940 with Engelmann spruce trees by the Forest Service U. S. Department of Agriculture with funds contributed by the Colorado Daughters of the American Revolution because of their interest in conservation; and has been dedicated by them to the memory of Eugenia McFarlane Adams, Vice President General 1938-1940." The forest service also placed a Memorial tablet at the west edge of this forest.

various causes until her recent illness made it impossible for her to continue.

"Her work, like her life has changed only its setting. Death does not change nor destroy character, courage and loyalty; they forever have their place in Eternity. The flag of her imperishable spirit still waves. We recognize, even through our tears, that she is free from the trammels of weakness and pain. The last word to be spoken of her is not Death, but Life."

Mrs. Adams bequeathed one thousand dollars to the Student Loan Fund and Mr. Adams and family gave one thousand dollars in her memory to the Kate Duncan Smith School, a southern mountain school fostered by the National Society at Grant, Alabama.

A tract of land sixty acres, in the Arapaho National Forest on the west side of Bertrand Pass has been reforested by the Daughters of our State as a memorial to Mrs. Adams. Mr. Adams and family erected a very handsome bronze plate on a large granite boulder by the side of Flint Creek with the following inscription:

"This Memorial Forest of sixty acres was planted in 1940 with Engelmann spruce trees by the Forest Service U. S. Department of Agriculture with funds contributed by the Colorado Daughters of the American Revolution because of their interest in conservation; and has been dedicated by them to the memory of Eugenia McFarlane Adams, Vice President General 1938-1940." The forest service also placed a Memorial tablet at the west edge of this forest.

A costume case was given in memory of Mrs. Adams by the Colorado Daughters, this case to be in the museum of our own Memorial Continental Hall.

Mrs. Grace F. Gillaspie, 1938-1941, wife of the late Dr. Carbon Gillaspie, our present regent has been untiring in her efforts to bring to a conclusion much work started before she took office. She is most fortunate in being our Regent during the Golden Jubilee of our Society.

Already the Penny Pine project has been completed and 60 acres of ground on the west side of Berthoud Pass have been reforested in honor of our late State Regent and Vice President General, Mrs. Clarence H. Adams, 42,000 trees having been planted, also the costume case in the museum completed before the expiration of her term, this case also given in honor of Mrs. Adams.

Forty-eight stars for Colorado on the bell in the Carillon at Valley Forge has been presented to the Valley Forge Memorial by our state through Mrs. Gillaspie's direction. Also five hundred dollars has been raised through her efforts for an office room at Tomassee School, another southern Mountain school fostered by our National society.

The State Officers Club was organized during her regency. She is a member of Arapahoe Chapter.

Mrs. Gillaspie has been most generous in giving personally to many of our projects—and has awakened an interest in every committee of our organization. Colorado is justly proud of her efforts.

HISTORICAL SPOTS AND TRAILS

The constitution of the Daughters of the American Revolution says the objects of this society shall be:

"To perpetuate the memory and spirit of the men and women who achieved American Independence by the acquisition and protection of historical spots and the erection of monuments."

One of the most important accomplishments of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Colorado is the marking of the old Santa Fe Trail extending from Kansas southwest to New Mexico.

The late Mrs. John Campbell was the chairman of the committee and I herewith give you her report:

"In 1906, on the suggestion and motion of Mrs. W. C. Ferril, the third Colorado Conference voted to take up the work of marking the Santa Fe Trail in Colorado, and general interest in the cause was still further increased by able papers on the Santa Fe Trail, prepared and read by Mrs. Elmer A. Wixson and Mrs. Ferril, at the Conference. In the winter of 1906 a committee consisting of one member from each chapter in the state was called upon to ask the legislature for $2,000 to aid this work. Under the leadership of Mrs. John Campbell, then State Regent, and Mrs. Frank Wheaton, chairman

of the State Committee of the Daughters of the American Revolution, for three years, such a measure was framed and the legislature adopted a bill, introduced by Senator Fred W. Parks, appropriating the amount requested, making defacement of stones punishable by fine or imprisonment, and creating a state commission for the erection of the markers, consisting of the State Engineer, State Regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution and chairman of the Daughters of the American Revolution state committee. The work of marking the trail was begun during the administration of Mrs. John Campbell and continued during that of Mrs. John Lloyd McNeil.

"Twenty-seven stones have been set with the funds furnished by the state, the Santa Fe Railroad, the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, Trinidad and many citizens along the route; other markers will be placed by chapters. Great as has been the labor to achieve this, it is the least of the labors and successes in this especial work. The awakening of interest in thousands of minds—interest in our nation and its growth, our state and its makers, a love of the past and an ambition to help in making the future of our city, our country, our state, our nation, one fine and harmonious whole, is the thing which these stones symbolize as they do the enterprise, perseverance and courage of those who made the trail, a pathway to the new territory for the United States and new homes for us. Today a stone marks the state line and Santa Fe Trail on the east; five miles away, at Holly Warm Springs, used by the Indians, is a marker given by the Zebulon Pike Chap-

of the State Committee of the Daughters of the American Revolution, for three years, such a measure was framed and the legislature adopted a bill, introduced by Senator Fred W. Parks, appropriating the amount requested, making defacement of stones punishable by fine or imprisonment, and creating a state commission for the erection of the markers, consisting of the State Engineer, State Regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution and chairman of the Daughters of the American Revolution state committee. The work of marking the trail was begun during the administration of Mrs. John Campbell and continued during that of Mrs. John Lloyd McNeil.

"Twenty-seven stones have been set with the funds furnished by the state, the Santa Fe Railroad, the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, Trinidad and many citizens along the route; other markers will be placed by chapters. Great as has been the labor to achieve this, it is the least of the labors and successes in this especial work. The awakening of interest in thousands of minds—interest in our nation and its growth, our state and its makers, a love of the past and an ambition to help in making the future of our city, our country, our state, our nation, one fine and harmonious whole, is the thing which these stones symbolize as they do the enterprise, perseverance and courage of those who made the trail, a pathway to the new territory for the United States and new homes for us. Today a stone marks the state line and Santa Fe Trail on the east; five miles away, at Holly Warm Springs, used by the Indians, is a marker given by the Zebulon Pike Chap-

ter, set under the supervision of Mr. William Wiley. Another of this chapter's stones is at Amity, set under the care of Colonel Thomas Holland, of the Salvation Army. Next come four stones made by order of the conference and its funds in 1906, set in August, 1907, with the help of Otero county, State Treasurer, Bert L. Wirt Markham, and the presence of five hundred citizens at the unveiling of the one nearest Lamar. A Zebulon Pike Chapter marker stands on the site of New Fort Bent, called Fort Lyon and Fort Wise, and now deserted. Two of the markers placed by the Zebulon Pike Chapter were donated by its Regent, Mrs. Francis W. Goddard. Westward to a point near Las Animas the State continued setting stones about five miles apart leaving a place near the last-mentioned city for the Pueblo Chapter marker. Old Fort Bent is to be marked by Mr. A. E. Reynolds, the present owner of the land on which it stood. There are still two gateways, one thirty feet wide and one twelve feet, to be traced between the crumbled remains of the old six-foot adobe wall. Nowhere do the walls stand twelve feet high and the towers thirty feet as they did in the flourishing days of 1844. Kings' Ferry, La Junta, awaits the spring for the setting of the Arkansas Valley monument, a large one, bearing a Daughters of the American Revolution shield. Here the trail turns to the south and the state stones at regulation distances mark the road to El Moro, where the Colorado Chapter unveiled its fine granite marker with fitting ceremonies. On the same day the chief stone on the trail was unveiled at Trinidad in the presence of a thousand

spectators. It was a beautiful sight, the tall gray stone, as the bright flags were drawn from it and hung fluttering in the breeze on each side; the blue sky a background for Gray Fishers Peak. The name of the city, many faces in the audience, the adobe houses, the good adobe soil in the vicinity, called vividly to mind the fact that this was a Mexican possession not long ago, while beautiful new concrete structures deepen the impression.

"The city council of Trinidad contributed $500 to this stone, set it, and handsomely entertained the large delegation which came to its unveiling. The voices and presence of our governor, Hon. John F. Shafroth and Judge J. C. Gunter were missed, although the state engineer, Hon. T. W. Jaycox, the mayor of Trinidad, Hon. D. L. Taylor, the Hon. James M. John and Mr. Theodore Smith, could have caused the audience to forget them if that had been in the power of man. Our state regent, Mrs. John Lloyd McNeil, presided, and Mrs. Frank Wheaton, who has been chairman of the Santa Fe Trail committee through the greater part of its existence, delivered an address. The school children of the city and their singing of patriotic songs gave hope for the future. Leaving Trinidad the trail begins to cross the mountains to Raton Pass. Markers are set at the usual distance and one will mark the border of the state when the United States Congress has decided where that is.

"Before another month ends four more stones will be set on the southern much used, but unauthorized trail, which crossed the corner of the state in Baca county near

the Cimarron River. The long Santa Fe Trail, as Mrs. Wheaton said, is now marked by a 'string of precious stones,' and its name brings before us a panorama beginning with buffalo herds and Indian hunters and ending with waving fields and beautiful homes. Yet,

"'Not on the vulgar mass
Called 'work' must sentence pass,
Things done, that took the eye and had the price;
But on their inner worth
For patriotism's growth
The gain unchanged by throw of fortune's dice.'"

When the arrangements for the unveiling of the largest marker of the Trail in Kit Carson Park were completed, the late Mrs. McNeil, who was then State Regent, through the courtesy of Mr. Schlaaks, the President of the Rio Grande Railroad, was enabled to charter a special car and the Daughters of the American Revolution with every birth occupied started on a pilgrimage via the Pullman to help place a memorial to those intrepid pioneers who had gone over this trail in a covered wagon.

We left Denver in the evening arriving in Trinidad the next morning. The marker given by the Colorado Chapter at El Moro had not as yet been dedicated. Accordingly after breakfast we boarded "our special" and were switched to El Moro where the marker was unveiled with appropriate ceremonies.

Then back to Trinidad where the ceremonies were

the Cimarron River. The long Santa Fe Trail, as Mrs. Wheaton said, is now marked by a 'string of precious stones,' and its name brings before us a panorama beginning with buffalo herds and Indian hunters and ending with waving fields and beautiful homes. Yet,

" 'Not on the vulgar mass
Called 'work' must sentence pass,
Things done, that took the eye and had the price;
But on their inner worth
For patriotism's growth
The gain unchanged by throw of fortune's dice.' "

When the arrangements for the unveiling of the largest marker of the Trail in Kit Carson Park were completed, the late Mrs. McNeil, who was then State Regent, through the courtesy of Mr. Schlaak, the President of the Rio Grande Railroad, was enabled to charter a special car and the Daughters of the American Revolution with every birth occupied started on a pilgrimage via the Pullman to help place a memorial to those intrepid pioneers who had gone over this trail in a covered wagon.

We left Denver in the evening arriving in Trinidad the next morning. The marker given by the Colorado Chapter at El Moro had not as yet been dedicated. Accordingly after breakfast we boarded "our special" and were switched to El Moro where the marker was unveiled with appropriate ceremonies.

Then back to Trinidad where the ceremonies were

held in Kit Carson Park to unveil the largest and most pretentious marker of the trail.

Some day when you are traveling southland stop at Kit Carson Park and look at this monument. The Park is at the left as you enter Trinidad from the north. The Park is beautiful now with the green grass and shade trees, a marked contrast to the day when we placed the marker among the chico weeds and sage brush.

Just pause a moment and give a word of praise and thanks to the three splendid women whose names are engraved on that stone for their untiring efforts in bringing before our people the historic significance of this old Trail—Mrs. Harriett P. Campbell, Mrs. Ella A. McNeil and Mrs. Maria B. Wheaton.

The last marker of the old Trail was placed at Bent's Fort and was given by Mr. A. E. Reynolds of Denver upon whose land old Fort Bent is located. Mr. Reynolds in his youth had traded at the old fort and he was greatly interested in having this historic spot preserved and recognized. On this monument are the plans of the foundation of the fort.

Daughters from all the cities of Colorado came to the ceremonies in the most modern of conveyances, the automobile, but the old timers of Las Animas (to whom we owe so much) fourteen of them came in one of the old stage coaches which actually traveled the Santa Fe Trail in 1858 and which now belongs to the Bent County Fair Association.

held in Kit Carson Park to unveil the largest and most pretentious marker of the trail.

Some day when you are traveling southland stop at Kit Carson Park and look at this monument. The Park is at the left as you enter Trinidad from the north. The Park is beautiful now with the green grass and shade trees, a marked contrast to the day when we placed the marker among the chico weeds and sage brush.

Just pause a moment and give a word of praise and thanks to the three splendid women whose names are engraved on that stone for their untiring efforts in bringing before our people the historic significance of this old Trail—Mrs. Harriet P. Campbell, Mrs. Ella A. McNeil and Mrs. Maria B. Wheaton.

The last marker of the old Trail was placed at Bent's Fort and was given by Mr. A. E. Reynolds of Denver upon whose land old Fort Bent is located. Mr. Reynolds in his youth had traded at the old fort and he was greatly interested in having this historic spot preserved and recognized. On this monument are the plans of the foundation of the fort.

Daughters from all the cities of Colorado came to the ceremonies in the most modern of conveyances, the automobile, but the old timers of Las Animas (to whom we owe so much) fourteen of them came in one of the old stage coaches which actually traveled the Santa Fe Trail in 1853 and which now belongs to the Bent County Fair Association.

This coach was drawn by six horses and the driver with his black snake whip and plenty of chewing tobacco brought to the minds of the pioneers the days of Barlow and Sanderson's stage line. The arrival of the coach gave to the scene a touch of realism of frontier days.

The marker was unveiled by a Daughter of the American Revolution a granddaughter of Col. Bent, Mrs. Harry L. Lubers, a member of Peace Pipe Chapter.

This Trail is entirely marked through Missouri, Kansas, Colorado and New Mexico by the Daughters of these states. When the last marker was placed in Missouri to celebrate the completion of the marking of the Trail through the states, Colorado sent its state chairman of Old Trails, the late Mrs. John A. Ewing to represent her at the celebration.

The completion of the marking of this Trail about two hundred miles long through a state not thickly populated and begun by a few noble women shows what concerted action will do.

Beginning with a capital of sixty dollars and finished without a debt is an accomplishment worthy of the Colorado Daughters. We received two thousand dollars from the State Legislature for our work. We returned six hundred dollars to the state after all bills were paid.

In 1920, La Junta Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, was given the deed to the site of Bent's Old Fort and a roadway, comprising altogether about five acres of land with water rights, by Mr. A. E. Reynolds and Mr. George Williams, owners. La Junta Chapter

then fenced the land and the roadway to the site, which was located about one-quarter of a mile off Highway 50, eight miles east of La Junta, and planted two hundred trees along the roadway and around the site.

In the spring of 1930, La Junta Chapter had a cement gateway built on Highway 50 at the entrance to the grounds. Soon after this was done, Highway 50 was moved to the south side of the Arkansas River by the highway commission, leaving Bent's Old Fort site away from the main highway through Colorado.

There was one grave near the site marked by a sandstone marker. La Junta Chapter had that stone reinforced and the lettering, which was almost obliterated, deepened.

In recent years, the chapter has placed a cement replica of Bent's Old Fort in the La Junta City Museum, which is of great interest to tourists.

To complete the marking of the Old Trails across the country from Ocean to Ocean twelve pioneer monuments were placed by the National Society throughout the United States.

Colorado was fortunate in having one of them placed at Lamar at the Big Timbers. These big timbers in the early days, extended up and down the Arkansas River for twenty miles and were three quarters of a mile wide. It was said to be the finest camp after Council Grove and a haven for travelers and the Indians.

This monument at Big Timbers is very large and called the "Madonna of the Trail." It is the figure of a

mother showing fortitude and perseverance, looking into the future, the face of a mother who realized her responsibilities and trusted in God.

The mother is clad in homespun, clasping her babe to her breast with an older child clinging to her skirts.

The inscription reads:

"Erected at Lamar on the Santa Fe Trail Highway, as a tribute to the memory of the pioneer mothers of the covered wagon days, under the auspices of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, assisted by the National Old Trails Road Association."

Thus finished the marking of the Old Santa Fe Trail, the "Appian Way" to the West.

Zebulon Pike Chapter of Colorado Springs placed a bronze marker where the first stake was driven for the Fountain Colony at the southeast corner of Cascade and Pikes Peak avenues in Colorado Springs. A marker on the old log building in Colorado City where the second legislature of Colorado was held. Marker placed on the "Old Block House" on the old Fountain Road. Zebulon Pike and the Kinnikinnik Chapters marked the "Old Indian Trail" south of the gateway to the Garden of the Gods near Manitou.

A donation was given to help build a monument to the "Martyred Prisoners" and for the "Prison Ship Martyrs" Memorial Fund.

One hundred dollars was given from the chapter to the Pioneers of Colorado to assist in building a monument to Zebulon Pike.

mother showing fortitude and perseverance, looking into the future, the face of a mother who realized her responsibilities and trusted in God.

The mother is clad in homespun, clasping her babe to her breast with an older child clinging to her skirts.

The inscription reads:

"Erected at Lamar on the Santa Fe Trail Highway as a tribute to the memory of the pioneer mothers of the covered wagon days, under the auspices of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, assisted by the National Old Trails Road Association."

Thus finished the marking of the Old Santa Fe Trail, the "Appian Way" to the West.

Zebulon Pike Chapter of Colorado Springs placed a bronze marker where the first stake was driven for the Fountain Colony at the southeast corner of Cascade and Pikes Peak avenues in Colorado Springs. A marker on the old log building in Colorado City where the second legislature of Colorado was held. Marker placed on the "Old Block House" on the old Fountain Road. Zebulon Pike and the Kiantsinnik Chapters marked the "Old Indian Trail" south of the gateway to the Garden of the Gods near Manitou.

A donation was given to help build a monument to the "Martyred Prisoners" and for the "Prison Ship Martyrs" Memorial Fund.

One hundred dollars was given from the chapter to the Pioneers of Colorado to assist in building a monument to Zebulon Pike.

The chapter also contributed to the Pike Monument Fund, a large granite boulder with bronze plate in the park of the Antlers Hotel.

Elbridge Gerry Chapter of Sterling placed two bronze tablets in the Court House, one to early settlers building the first irrigation ditch and one to early stockmen. Bronze tablet on U. S. Highway 138 to mark the site of the first school house in Logan County; site of Godfrey's Stage Station fifteen miles from Sterling, site of house of first white settler in Logan County, William Shaw Hadfield on Highway 6.

Mt. Lookout Chapter at Golden has placed a bronze marker on the sight of the first house which was built in Golden in 1859 also a bronze marker on the building where the Territorial Legislature met in 1861-1863.

Centennial State Chapter at Greeley marked the grave of a little child who died on the Overland Trail near Dixon's Bridge. A marker placed on the site of Old Fort St. Vrain; marker placed on the graves of Elbridge Gerry and family about one and a half miles north of Kuner; a marker where the store of Elbridge Gerry stood; a marker where the Overland Stage and Express crossed the Wyoming-Colorado line. The Wyoming Oregon Trail Commission, the Centennial State Chapter, the Cache la Poudre Chapter and the Jacques Laramie Chapter of Laramie, Wyoming, assisted with this historical land mark.

General Marion Chapter of Canon City placed a marker on the right of way of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company, a huge boulder of native granite about

The chapter also contributed to the Pike Monument Fund, a large granite boulder with bronze plate in the park of the Antlers Hotel.

Elbridge Gerry Chapter of Sterling placed two bronze tablets in the Crum House, one to early settlers building the first irrigation ditch and one to early stockmen. Bronze tablet on U. S. Highway 138 to mark the site of the first school house in Logan County; site of Godfrey's Stage Station fifteen miles from Sterling, site of home of first white settler in Logan County, William Shaw Hadfield on Highway 6.

Mt. Lookout Chapter at Golden has placed a bronze marker on the sight of the first house which was built in Golden in 1859 also a bronze marker on the building where the Territorial Legislature met in 1861-1863.

Centennial State Chapter at Greely marked the grave of a little child who died on the Overland Trail near Dixon's Bridge. A marker placed on the site of Old Fort St. Vrain; marker placed on the graves of Elbridge Gerry and family about one and a half miles north of Kersey; a marker where the store of Elbridge Gerry stood; a marker where the Overland Stage and Express crossed the Wyoming-Colorado line. The Wyoming Oregon Trail Commission, the Centennial State Chapter, the Cache la Poudre Chapter and the Jacques Laramie Chapter of Laramie, Wyoming, assisted with this historical land mark.

General Marion Chapter of Canon City placed a marker on the right of way of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company, a huge boulder of native granite about

five feet high to commemorate the fact that General Zebulon Pike built a block house on the west bank of Sand Creek near the Arkansas River and spent the winter of 1806-07 there.

"To mark the sight of old Ft. Morgan. Occupied from 1864 to 1868, and the diversion of the Denver cut off from the Overland Trail. This monument is erected by the Ft. Morgan Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution." The chapter has a section of the old flag pole which supported the stars and stripes when the old fort was occupied by United States soldiers.

Ft. Vasquez Chapter of Brighton placed a marker in Junior Chamber of Commerce Park "dedicated to the Pioneer Spirit of our early settlers." The marker is of Colorado granite. Land in this park was donated by a member of the chapter.

Mt. Massive Chapter of Leadville placed a marker on Fremont Pass at Climax in honor of General John Fremont and to mark the western boundary of the Louisiana Purchase 1803—altitude 11,316 feet.

Ft. William Bent Chapter of Lamar assisted in placing the Madonna of the Trail.

Huajatolla Chapter of Walsenburg marked the site of Francisco Plaza at La Veta which was built for a protection from the Indians. Also the site of Old Ft. Garland by building a stone gateway at the entrance of the fort; marked the graves of Pioneer women and two members graves.

Mt. Garfield Chapter of Grand Junction placed a

bronze plate on a large boulder in Whitman Park commemorating the crossing of the Colorado River by Marcus Whitman; bronze marker on Avalon Theatre marking the place of the cabin of the original Townsite Company; bronze marker and flag pole in Lincoln Park in honor of World War soldiers. Also a stone wall built around the old tree where the prisoners of the Meeker Massacre were turned free by the efforts of Chipeta, squaw of Chief Ouray. This marker is at Mesa.

Fontaine qui Bouille Chapter of Pueblo selected the site and furnished the data for the state highway to place a bronze marker at the junction of the Rye and Walsenburg roads to mark the place where in 1779 Governor Juan B. Auza defeated and killed the Indian Chief Curena Verde (green horn).

Bronze marker placed on the site of the first settlement of Fountain City, now a part of Pueblo. Jacob Fowler, a fur trader, built the first log house in this settlement 1822, at the junction of the Fontaine qui la Bouille and Arkansas Rivers. Prospectors and trappers came here for supplies.

Rio Del Norte Chapter of Del Norte have placed a marker at the grave site of Colonel Albert Pheiffer, an Indian fighter and one of Kit Carson's scouts.

Pueblo Chapter at Pueblo in conjunction with Arkansas Valley Chapter also of Pueblo has marked Old Fort Pueblo on the Arkansas River, site of Indian massacre in 1854; marker on Santa Fe Trail east of Pueblo near

bronze plate on a large boulder in Whitman Park commemorating the crossing of the Colorado River by Marcus Whitman; bronze marker on Avalon Theatre marking the place of the cabin of the original Townsite Company; bronze marker and flag pole in Lincoln Park in honor of World War soldiers. Also a stone wall built around the old tree where the prisoners of the Meeker Massacre were turned free by the efforts of Chipeta, squaw of Chief Ouray. This marker is at Mesa.

Pontaine qui Bouille Chapter of Pueblo selected the site and furnished the data for the state highway to place a bronze marker at the junction of the Rye and Walsenburg roads to mark the place where in 1779 Governor Juan B. Anza defeated and killed the Indian Chief Cuerna Verde (green horn).

Bronze marker placed on the site of the first settlement of Fountain City, now a part of Pueblo. Jacob Fowler, a fur trader, built the first log house in this settlement 1822, at the junction of the Fontaine qui la Bouille and Arkansas Rivers. Prospectors and trappers came here for supplies.

Rio Del Norte Chapter of Del Norte have placed a marker at the grave site of Colonel Albert Pfeiffer, an Indian fighter and one of Kit Carson's scouts.

Pueblo Chapter at Pueblo in conjunction with Arkansas Valley Chapter also of Pueblo has marked Old Fort Pueblo on the Arkansas River, site of Indian massacre in 1854; marker on Santa Fe Trail east of Pueblo near

the junction of the Fountain and Arkansas Rivers, the spot where Zebulon Pike camped in 1806.

Namaqua Chapter of Loveland placed a plaque in the high school building honoring Mrs. Sarah Milner Smith, Loveland's first school teacher; built a fireplace in Loveland Park; a plaque on the city water fountain honoring David Barnes, pioneer on whose land Loveland was built; a stone monument and bronze plate on the site of the home of Namaqua, an Indian who kept an Inn, later the home of Mariana Modena and his wife "John," who were the first real settlers of this region; this site near the bank of the St. Vrain River where a ferry crossed the river, built 1858; a marker on a blue spruce tree planted in Loveland Park for Mrs. Eliza Rogers Johnson, a pioneer, this park at one time her home.

Arkansas Valley Chapter of Pueblo has placed a tablet in the post office from the "U. S. S. Battleship Maine destroyed in Havana Harbor, 1898. This tablet is cast from metal recovered from the battleship." A bronze marker at old Ft. Pueblo in conjunction with the Pueblo Chapter, the site of the Indian Massacre 1854; a bronze marker in Central High School of Lincoln's Gettysburg speech, this marker destroyed when the school house was burned; and a marker at the entrance of Mineral Palace Park with names of the first commissioners of the park upon it.

2040229

A bronze plate marking a blue spruce tree in Mineral Palace Park in honor of Martha J. Noble organizing regent of the Arkansas Valley Chapter.

Fifteen grave markers for members.

Cache la Poudre Chapter of Fort Collins, a granite marker near Bellvue, marking the site of the powder cache of 1836 made for fear of the Indians, by early French trappers of the American Fur Company, Antoine Janis among them.

A bronze marker was placed on the old trading post at the site of La Porte. This was the French trading post of Canadian and French trappers and their Indian wives in 1828. Later a stage station on the Overland Trail. This post was burned years ago but the marker was saved and placed in the Pioneer Museum.

A bronze marker on a concrete block one half mile west of La Porte on U. S. road 285 marking the place where Antoine Janis, French trapper guide and interpreter with Indians and first settler in Larimer County was given right to land by the Indians. This land given to Antoine Janis by the Indian Chief Bold Wolf in 1844. He later patented the first one hundred sixty acres of land in Larimer County, bringing with him sixty lodges of Indians.

Cache la Poudre Chapter joined with the Oregon Trail Commission, Centennial State Chapter of Greeley and the Jacques Laramie Chapter of Laramie, Wyoming, and placed a marker where the Overland Stage and Express crossed the Wyoming and Colorado line—1862-1868.

A bronze marker was placed on a monument for Mrs. Susan Howe Holmes, daughter of Fortunatus Howe, an American patriot who fought in the Revolutionary War.

Fifteen grave markers for members.

Cache la Poudre Chapter of Fort Collins, a granite marker near Bellvue, marking the site of the powder cache of 1835 made for fear of the Indians, by early French trappers of the American Fur Company, Antoine Janis among them.

A bronze marker was placed on the old trading post at the site of La Porte. This was the French trading post of Canadian and French trappers and their Indian wives in 1828. Later a stage station on the Overland Trail. This post was burned years ago but the marker was saved and placed in the Pioneer Museum.

A bronze marker on a concrete block one half mile west of La Porte on U. S. road 285 marking the place where Antoine Janis, French trapper guide and interpreter with Indians and first settler in Larimer County was given right to land by the Indians. This land given to Antoine Janis by the Indian Chief Bold Wolf in 1864. He later patented the first one hundred sixty acres of land in Larimer County, bringing with him sixty lodges of Indians.

Cache la Poudre Chapter joined with the Oregon Trail Commission, Centennial State Chapter of Greeley and the Jacques Laramie Chapter of Laramie, Wyoming, and placed a marker where the Overland Stage and Express crossed the Wyoming and Colorado line--1862-1868.

A bronze marker was placed on a monument for Miss Susan Howe Holmes, daughter of Fortunatus Howe, an American patriot who fought in the Revolutionary War.

A bronze marker on the porch of the cabin on Mason St., Fort Collins, now owned by the Pioneer Society. This cabin was the log home of Aunty Stone and was first used as U. S. Officers' mess, then the first school, later a hotel, 1866.

A monument in memory of Mrs. E. P. Stratton, niece of Aunty Stone who built the first grist mill in Fort Collins also erected. Mrs. Stratton was the mother of Mrs. P. J. McHugh (Lerah Stratton).

Arapahoe Chapter at Boulder placed a marker on the site of the first school house in Colorado 1861 at Boulder.

First white settlement (Gold Camp) at the entrance of Boulder Canon. Marked with a bronze marker on a huge cliff; first wheat field in Colorado near Boulder marked with an iron marker. Old Fort Chambers and the graves of four of Fremont's men marked with painted iron signs. Also mounted the first church bell in Boulder on cement foundation and marked it with a suitable plaque.

Uncompahgre Chapter of Montrose erected a Daughters of the American Revolution monument to Chief Ouray and wife Chipeta, a re-inforced concrete tepee which covers a cold spring located near the main highway, where a marker directs to this widely known historical spot. Near by stands the old home of Chief Ouray and the Ouray-Chipeta Park, a project instituted by the chapter. Chief Ouray was really a statesman of the Indians and helped to make peace between the tribes and the white men. No white man was more

revered in the pioneer country than the Indian—Chief Ouray. His wife Chipeta also assisted him in his undertakings.

Sarah Platt Decker Chapter of Durango erected a large marker to commemorate the original Baker's Bridge on the Rio los Animas River. Chapter assisted at dedication of a monument to four Ute Chieftains at Ignacio, Colorado, and contributed a bronze portrait plaque of Chief Ouray, placed on the monument.

Kinnikinnik Chapter of Colorado Springs in conjunction with Zebulon Pike Chapter placed a very handsome marker on the Ute Trail in the Garden of the Gods near Manitou.

The Monte Vista Chapter of Monte Vista sponsored a movement to preserve and mark the site of the Pike Stockade on the Conejos River near its junction with the Rio Grande. This historic fort was erected by Lt. Zebulon Pike in 1806 when he entered Spanish territory in his exploration of Louisiana. From this point Lt. Pike was escorted to Santa Fe by Spanish troops and thence to Mexico. Monte Vista erected a temporary marker at the site of the Fort and together with the State Historical Society influenced the Legislature to take necessary measures to preserve the remains of this Fort.

The Santa Fe Trail Chapter of Trinidad placed a bronze marker on the "Uncle Dick Wooten" toll gate on the old Santa Fe Trail. This toll gate swung to admit the wagon trains and ox teams on overland travel to Santa Fe, New Mexico.

revered in the pioneer country than the Indian—Chief Ouray. His wife Chipeta also assisted him in his undertakings.

Sarah Platt Decker Chapter of Durango erected a large marker to commemorate the original Baker's Bridge on the Rio los Animas River. Chapter assisted at dedication of a monument to four Ute Chieftains at Ignacio, Colorado, and contributed a bronze portrait plaque of Chief Ouray, placed on the monument.

Kinnikinnick Chapter of Colorado Springs in conjunction with Zebulon Pike Chapter placed a very handsome marker on the Ute Trail in the Garden of the Gods near Manitou.

The Monte Vista Chapter of Monte Vista sponsored a movement to preserve and mark the site of the Pike Stockade on the Conejos River near its junction with the Rio Grande. This historic fort was erected by Lt. Zebulon Pike in 1806 when he entered Spanish territory in his exploration of Louisiana. From this point Lt. Pike was escorted to Santa Fe by Spanish troops and thence to Mexico. Monte Vista erected a temporary marker at the site of the Fort and together with the State Historical Society influenced the Legislature to take necessary measures to preserve the remains of this Fort.

The Santa Fe Trail Chapter of Trinidad placed a bronze marker on the "Uncle Dick Wooten" toll gate on the old Santa Fe Trail. This toll gate swung to admit the wagon trains and ox teams on overland travel to Santa Fe, New Mexico.

Peace Pipe Chapter of Denver placed a marker on the Colfax Avenue viaduct to mark the sight of Baker's spring where councils were held by John C. Tremont, Kit Carson and other pioneer scouts in 1843; camping ground of early pioneers and Denver's first water supply.

At the mouth of Cherry Creek in Denver a bronze marker was placed in honor of Francis Parkman who camped here on August 14, 1846; camping ground of the first white travelers to the West 1820 and before them of the Indians from time uncounted.

Bronze markers are placed on the old building at 15th and Blake Sts. where the constitution of Colorado was framed, 1876; and at the Four Mile House on Cherry Creek on the Smoky Hill Trail, the last stop for change of horses before entering Denver.

The Denver Chapter in conjunction with Peace Pipe Chapter and Colorado Chapter marked the Washington Elm in Washington Park in Denver. This tree is a scion of the Washington Elm at Cambridge, Massachusetts, under which Washington took command of the Continental Army, July 3, 1775. A high iron fence has been placed around the tree.

Denver Chapter placed a grave marker for Katherine Wall Murat. Mrs. Murat made the first U. S. flag used in Colorado. Also marked the grave of the real Daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Brown Lennon (Mrs. John) in Riverside Cemetery.

Peace Pipe Chapter of Denver placed a marker on the Colfax Avenue viaduct to mark the sight of Baker's spring where councils were held by John C. Fremont, Kit Carson and other pioneer scouts in 1843; camping ground of early pioneers and Denver's first water supply.

At the mouth of Cherry Creek in Denver a bronze marker was placed in honor of Francis Parkman who camped here on August 14, 1846; camping ground of the first white travelers to the West 1820 and before them of the Indians from time unknown.

Bronze markers are placed on the old building at 15th and Blake Sts. where the constitution of Colorado was framed, 1876; and at the Four Mile House on Cherry Creek on the Smoky Hill Trail, the last stop for change of horses before entering Denver.

The Denver Chapter in conjunction with Peace Pipe Chapter and Colorado Chapter marked the Washington Elm in Washington Park in Denver. This tree is a sucker of the Washington Elm at Cambridge, Massachusetts, under which Washington took command of the Continental Army, July 3, 1775. A high iron fence has been placed around the tree.

Denver Chapter placed a grave marker for Katherine Wall Murat. Mrs. Murat made the first U. S. flag used in Colorado. Also marked the grave of the real Daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Brown Lennon (Mrs. John) in Riverside Cemetery.

NATIONAL COMMITTEES

The Daughters of the American Revolution of our state have been generous in giving to all projects which our National Society have sponsored and have done most excellent work in carrying on the committee activities of all the committees of the society.

Some of our committees with an approximate amount of work done by each committee follows:

Americanism—American flags were given. Copies of the Constitution of the United States, Americans' Creed, and Flag codes. Many historical pageants have been presented, countless bags and boxes of clothing sent to the mountain schools.

Teaching the foreign born and their children how to become good citizens through night classes and neighborhood clubs.

As a part of a great campaign to "wipe out illiteracy" in this country have cooperated in many ways, including visiting homes, shops, hotels, offering prizes, cooperating with parent teachers' associations, working with illiteracy commissions, furnishing clothing to children and aiding truant officers.

In the World War we subscribed to the Belgium Relief Fund, bought war bonds, supported many French

orphans and gave money to help install a water plant in the village of Tilloloy in France. Cost $50,000, this village was destroyed and rebuilt several times during the World War.

During the World War our own land in Washington, D. C. was loaned to the government where temporary buildings were erected to house the Council of Defense.

In our own State every Daughter took her part in the Council of Defense and Red Cross work under the able direction of Mrs. William H. Kistler of Colorado Chapter.

We have given numbers of books and pictures to schools and libraries.

Prizes have been given to grade schools, to the State deaf and blind institute, high schools, colleges for historical and patriotic essays.

We have given generously to restore Wakefield, Kenmore, Sulgrave Manor in England, the home of the Washington family, to Valley Forge Memorial, Plymouth Memorial, to the Founders Memorial, to the picture of a convoy of ships which was placed in a museum in Paris soon after the World War, and to the Caroline Scott Harrison portrait which hangs in the Harrison Museum in Indianapolis, Indiana. Mrs. Harrison was our first President of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Approved Schools is one of the committees of our society that has proven well worth all the labor, time and money expended for its growth. An approved school must be endorsed by the Daughters of the Ameri-

can Revolution of the state in which the school is located, investigated by the National Chairman of Approved Schools and finally approved by the Continental Congress. These schools are definitely for underpriviledged boys and girls who have had no opportunities for education.

The Daughters of the American Revolution owns and operates two schools entirely; they are Kate Duncan Smith School at Grant, Alabama, a school with twelve grades, elementary and high school and has an attendance of more than five hundred students up to twenty-five years of age, the only school within a radius of seventy-five miles. Home economics, agriculture, woodwork, blacksmithing and other studies are taught.

Tomassee, at Tomassee, South Carolina was established by the Daughters of the American Revolution of that state in 1919, has eleven grades with one hundred ninety students who board at the school and are taught home making, agriculture and industrial arts. The household work and manual labor in the building is all done by the students.

These two schools receive help from the State and County for teachers salaries but otherwise are wholly dependent upon support from the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Other approved schools are American International College, Springfield, Massachusetts; Barea College, Barea, Kentucky; Berry College and Schools, Mount Berry, Georgia; Blue Ridge Industrial School, Bris, Virginia;

Carr Creek Community Center, Carr Creek, Kentucky; Crossnore School, Crossnore, North Carolina; Hillside School, Marborough, Massachusetts; Hindman Settlement School, Hindman, Kentucky; Lincoln Memorial University, Harrogate, Tennessee; Northland College, Ashland, Wisconsin; Pine Mountain Settlement School, Pine Mountain Kentucky and Maryville College, Maryville, Tennessee.

These schools are mostly known as the Southern Mountain Schools; situated in remote districts where there are no means of education for the youth. These people of these southern mountain districts are of pure American blood, the only descendants of original settlers left in our country who have not inter-married with people of other nations.

Colorado Daughters have been most generous in helping to support these schools. For years each chapter has given a sum of money or a box of clothing.

Four hundred and fifty dollars was presented to the Kate Duncan Smith School by the late Mrs. Clarence H. Adams for a heating plant in one of the cottages of the school, a munificent sum was presented to the schools by Mrs. Lillian Thatcher to endow certain rooms and for equipment.

Colorado Chapter maintained a home economics teacher for three years at Hindman School in Kentucky.

An office room was completely furnished at Tomassee School this year by our Colorado Daughters. This room

costing five hundred dollars. Tomassee School is now, an accredited school.

Our thanks and appreciation are given to Mrs. Lillian Thatcher of Arkansas Valley Chapter in Pueblo for her efforts to give these boys and girls of the southern mountains an opportunity to help them acquire an education. Not only has Mrs. Thatcher given her energies to the approved schools but also to the Student Loan Fund of our state in her desire to help the young who are not able to procure an education. Mrs. Thatcher is our State Chairman of Approved Schools.

The Archives Room has had generous support from our state. This is a room in the basement of Memorial Continental Hall where all the records of Daughters of the American Revolution are kept in steel vaults. One hundred dollars was given for the construction of the room by Mrs. Lillian Thatcher of Arkansas Valley Chapter and the late Mrs. Clarence H. Adams of Colorado Chapter and one hundred fifty dollars by our present State Regent, Mrs. Carbon Gillaspie of Arapahoe Chapter.

The endowment fund has also had support from the Arapahoe Chapter at Boulder and Mrs. Gillaspie and the State Fund.

Manuals for Immigrants. These booklets give invaluable information. They are published in English and seventeen foreign language translations; are requested outside the Society by state and local boards of education, naturalization courts, Y. W. C. A. and Y. M. C. A., the National Council of Jewish Women, banks,

costing five hundred dollars. Tomasee School is now an accredited school.

Our thanks and appreciation are given to Mrs. Lillian Thatcher of Arkansas Valley Chapter in Pueblo for her efforts to give these boys and girls of the southern mountains an opportunity to help them acquire an education. Not only has Mrs. Thatcher given her energies to the approved schools but also to the Student Loan Fund of our state in her desire to help the young who are not able to procure an education. Mrs. Thatcher is our State Chairman of Approved Schools.

The Archives Room has had generous support from our state. This is a room in the basement of Memorial Continental Hall where all the records of Daughters of the American Revolution are kept in steel vaults. One hundred dollars was given for the construction of the room by Mrs. Lillian Thatcher of Arkansas Valley Chapter and the late Mrs. Clarence H. Adams of Colorado Chapter and one hundred fifty dollars by our present State Regent, Mrs. Carbon Gillaspie of Arapahoe Chapter.

The endowment fund has also had support from the Arapahoe Chapter at Boulder and Mrs. Gillaspie and the State Fund.

Manuals for Immigrants. These booklets give invaluable information. They are published in English and seventeen foreign language translations; are requested outside the Society by state and local boards of education, naturalization courts, Y. W. C. A. and Y. M. C. A., the National Council of Jewish Women, banks,

steamship lines, factories, public libraries and public schools, evening classes and Americanization classes. "It has progressed on its own merits and by its own momentum."

The Sarah Platt Decker Chapter of Durango has carried on a school for sixteen years to teach the foreign born how to become American citizens. Three hundred and twenty-five foreigners have been pupils in this school.

Many of the chapters attend the Court when citizens are naturalized. Denver Chapter has carried on this work for many years.

Student Loan Fund started from its humble beginnings, has continued to grow until now we have a fund of over $20,000; this fund having aided about 125 boys and girls to attend colleges.

Many chapters in the state have their own Student Loan Fund. In 1924, the Arapahoe Chapter of Boulder organized the first Student Loan Fund, followed by Rocky Ford Chapter at Rocky Ford, Zebulon Pike and Kinnikinnik Chapters of Colorado Springs, Gunnison Valley Chapter of Gunnison, and Cache la Poudre Chapter of Fort Collins.

The Denver Chapter has a Dines-Lowry Memorial Fund for the benefit of high school students who need assistance to buy books, for car fare, etc. This money is given as a gift to the student.

The Museum in Memorial Continental Hall contains articles of Colonial or Revolutionary times. These gifts have been made by Daughters and friends.

Advancement of American Music is a committee to teach the people that the U. S. A. have native composers, some of whom have gained world wide recognition for their compositions and should have their rightful place among the composers of the world.

The National Historical Magazine, a monthly magazine which compares favorably in appearance and material with all high class periodicals; it contains valuable information concerning the Society and is of interest not only to each and every Daughter, but to outsiders as well.

It will interest the Daughters of the American Revolution of Colorado to know that our state won the second prize given by the magazine in 1913. We had the largest number of subscriptions by per cent of membership and were awarded $750.00. This $750.00 was taken from the General Fund and placed to our credit as a gift for the building of Memorial Continental Hall from Colorado.

Real Daughters of our Society, those danghters whose fathers really fought in the war of the Revolution have numbered about 727 in report of 1914. There are at the date of this writing two real daughters now living, very old, near the one hundred year mark.

These daughters, not all, but many have been paid a monthly pension of twenty-five dollars per month. At one time these pensions amounted to more than three thousand dollars monthly. Every real daughter is given a very handsome silver spoon.

National Defense through Patriotic Education has been one of the strongest of all our committee work. The

Society has been laboring under this committee for years, ever since 1893. After the passage of the Defense Act in 1920, this committee was formally organized and carried to the chapters.

To quote from our National Chairman—"To know the programs of pressure groups is a part of our job of educating for National Defense."

We have done a wonderful work in National Defense in exposing un-American activities throughout the United States.

This work is carried on consistently in every chapter in the state.

We endorsed the State Senate bill in the legislature of Colorado to prohibit the Red Flag from being used or carried in our state. This bill was passed and violation of this act is a felony punishable by a prison sentence and fine.

We also endorsed and worked to have the teachers oath made a law in Colorado.

Junior Membership whereby the younger members of any chapter form a Junior group, although still members of the chapter to which they belong. Only one Junior group is in Colorado, in the Peace Pipe Chapter, Denver.

This Junior group was organized by Mrs. Frederic C. Krauser and under her supervision the Junior group is active and has done excellent work in all the committees of our organization.

Society has been laboring under this committee for years, ever since 1921. After the passage of the Defense Act in 1920, this committee was formally organized and carried to the chapters.

To quote from our National Chairman—"To know the programs of preserve groups is a part of our job of educating for National Defense."

We have done a wonderful work in National Defense in exposing un-American activities throughout the United States.

This work is carried on consistently in every chapter in the state.

We endorsed the State Senate bill in the legislature of Colorado to prohibit the Red Flag from being used or carried in our state. This bill was passed and violation of this act is a felony punishable by a prison sentence and fine.

We also endorsed and worked to have the teachers oath made a law in Colorado.

Junior Membership whereby the younger members of any chapter form a Junior group, although still members of the chapter to which they belong. Only one Junior group is in Colorado, in the Peace Pipe Chapter, Denver.

This Junior group was organized by Mrs. Frederic C. Krauser and under her supervision the Junior group is active and has done excellent work in all the committees of our organization.

Sons and Daughters of the Republic. In 1902, the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution created this committee.

The object of the committee to sponsor clubs, "for the purpose of enrolling children of native or foreign born parentage who are not eligible to the C. A. R. that they might be trained, in preparation for intelligent and unselfish participation, in the duties of citizenship."

Colorado did not include this committee in chapter activities until 1929, during the state regency of Mrs. E. Thomas Boyd. Mrs. Boyd urged all chapters to organize clubs of Sons and Daughters of the Republic.

During the year of 1929, Fort William Bent and Denver Chapter organized clubs in the schools, of Lamar and Denver. The following year a club with 200 members, was organized in the schools of Brighton, sponsored by Fort Vasquez Chapter.

Year by year these clubs have grown in numbers and members as other chapters have realized the opportunity this work offers to instill in the minds of our boys and girls a sense of the responsibility of citizenship.

The following chapters in Colorado, have active committees sponsoring clubs; Arkansas Valley, Colorado, Captain John Gunnison, Denver, Fort Vasquez, Fort Morgan, Kinnikinnik, Peace Pipe, Pueblo, Mount Lookout, Uncompahgre, and Rocky Ford.

Number of Junior American Citizens Clubs, January 1, 1941, 80. Number of Junior American Citizens members January 1, 1941, 4,035.

Sons and Daughters of the Republic. In 1902, the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution created this committee.

The object of the committee to sponsor clubs, "for the purpose of enrolling children of native or foreign born parentage who are not eligible to the C. A. R. that they might be trained, in preparation for intelligent and unselfish participation, in the duties of citizenship."

Colorado did not include this committee in chapter activities until 1929, during the state regency of Mrs. E. Thomas Boyd. Mrs. Boyd urged all chapters to organize clubs of Sons and Daughters of the Republic.

During the year of 1929, Fort William Bent and Denver Chapter organized clubs in the schools of Lamar and Denver. The following year a club with 200 members, was organized in the schools of Brighton, sponsored by Fort Vasquez Chapter.

Year by year these clubs have grown in numbers and members as other chapters have realized the opportunity this work offers to instill in the minds of our boys and girls a sense of the responsibility of citizenship.

The following chapters in Colorado, have active committees sponsoring clubs; Arkansas Valley, Colorado, Captain John Gunnison, Denver, Fort Vasquez, Fort Morgan, Kinnikinnik, Peace Pipe, Pueblo, Mount Lookout, Uncompahgre, and Rocky Ford.

Number of Junior American Citizens Clubs, January 1, 1941, 80. Number of Junior American Citizens members January 1, 1941, 4,035.

In 1933, the National Society changed the name of the committee to Sons and Daughters of the United States of America, and in 1936 to the present name, Junior American Citizens.

This committee has done most excellent work under Mrs. W. Barrie Huston, State Chairman.

Red Cross work is again actively carried on in every chapter in the state and the Junior group. Many garments have been completed and sent abroad.

Ellis Island. We support two detention rooms at Ellis Island, supplying the necessary materials to keep the men and women occupied. All the chapters send boxes filled with materials, also contribute money. Commissioner Curran wrote: "Your entire effort has brought about such a harmonious and pleasant cooperating association between your organization and our government."

Angel Island has one detention room under the Society's jurisdiction at San Francisco, California.

Good Citizenship Pilgrimage a committee that selects a young high school girl (a senior) from every state in the Union, pays all her expenses to Washington and return, remaining there for three days during Continental Congress.

Colorado has sent three pilgrims to Washington under the Good Citizenship Pilgrimage, 253 pilgrims from forty-eight states have been guests of the Daughters of the American Revolution in the last six years in Washington, D. C. to see the sights of our National Capital and guests at the Continental Congress.

Genealogical Records under which old records of Family Bibles, family records, in fact, records of early marriages, old cemeteries, and towns people are recorded.

Correct Use of the Flag is a most important committee. Hundreds of flags have been given by our Society to schools, churches, patriotic groups, fraternal organizations, boy scouts, girl scouts, camp fire girls; in fact there are few organizations that have not received a flag in some place at some time from the Daughters of the American Revolution.

When the Daughters of the American Revolution was first organized in Colorado the statutes of our state had very few laws about the flag. Through our efforts many statutes in regard to the flag were adopted by the state legislature.

The first report of the committee on prevention of desecration of the flag was given by the late Mrs. J. Max Clark of the Centennial State Chapter at the tenth annual state conference. Mrs. Clark and Mrs. McNeil were responsible for many of our early state laws on the flag.

The Peace Pipe Chapter have a Flag Pageant compiled by Mrs. Arthur D. Wall which has a national reputation, having been in states East, West, North and South in the U. S. This pageant teaches the history of the flag from the time the Vikings were supposed to have visited North America.

Thousands of Flag Codes have been distributed to many organizations.

Genealogical Records under which old records of Family Bibles, family records, in fact, records of early marriages, old cemeteries, and towns people are recorded.

Correct Use of the Flag is a most important committee. Hundreds of flags have been given by our Society to schools, churches, patriotic groups, fraternal organizations, boy scouts, girl scouts, camp fire girls; in fact there are few organizations that have not received a flag in some place at some time from the Daughters of the American Revolution.

When the Daughters of the American Revolution was first organized in Colorado the statutes of our state had very few laws about the flag. Through our efforts many statutes in regard to the flag were adopted by the state legislature.

The first report of the committee on prevention of desecration of the flag was given by the late Mrs. I. Max Clark of the Centennial State Chapter at the tenth annual state conference. Mrs. Clark and Mrs. McNeil were responsible for many of our early state laws on the flag.

The Peace Pipe Chapter have a Flag Pageant compiled by Mrs. Arthur D. Wall which has a national reputation, having been in every East, West, North and South in the U. S. This pageant teaches the history of the flag from the time the Vikings were supposed to have visited North America.

Thousands of Flag Codes have been distributed to many organizations.

Publicity: When the Sons of the American Revolution voted to exclude women from their society in 1890 it was telegraphed to many papers throughout the country and the American women were filled with indignation.

Immediately following this announcement, Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, a member of the Press Association published in the Washington Post a letter with the history of Hannah Arnett, the Revolutionary heroine which Mrs. Walworth said "awakened the inspiration that resulted in the founding of the Daughters of the American Revolution."

This of course was publicity and that publicity gave an interest to the women of Revolutionary ancestry. Ever since that time the Daughters of the American Revolution have had "write ups" and much publicity, mostly constructive, some adverse.

To the publishers of dailies and weeklies and magazines we owe a debt of gratitude for the space they have devoted to us daily and weekly. We are grateful to one and all.

Conservation and Thrift Committee: The Denver Chapter planted a red oak tree Memorial Grove in City Park, Denver; planted many trees in the cemetery at Fort Logan; Denver Chapter is credited with the starting of a "Safe and Sane Fourth of July" which today is a reality; the chapter refurnished the solarium in Ward, "Lower W" of Fitzsimons Hospital, given aid in many ways to Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A.; have a corps of workers for Fitzsimons hospital at work continuously

giving help to the ex-service men; given aid and furnishings to the Children's Hospital and gold medals to eighth grade pupils for best work in American history.

Arkansas Valley Chapter of Pueblo furnished rooms in McClelland Orphanage, twelve children's beds for boys from one to six years of age.

The Cache la Poudre Chapter of Fort Collins, furnished a "Room of Remembrance" in the city library and dedicated it to Pioneer Patriots and all citizens who have aided in the building of the community.

Colorado Chapter in Denver furnished rooms in St. Lukes' Hospital, the Children's Hospital, Woman's Club Day Nursery, the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A., and a room in Rude Center, refurnished two solariums in Fitzsimons Hospital and has been very active administering to the wants of the inmates.

A pew in the historic Pohic church in Alexandria, Virginia, where Washington worshiped, was restored; a Hymn Board was presented to the Bruton Church at Williamsburg in 1907; the chapter has a place upon the list of Founders of Patriotic Hall at Valley Forge; gave a flag pole for Memorial Continental Hall; penny luncheons were furnished to the children of schools in Denver where such was needed.

Colorado Chapter purchased and reforested seventy-four acres of land near Idaho Springs in the Arapahoe National Forest, the forest service planting 4,200 trees on the tract.

To celebrate the Bi-Centennial of the birth of George Washington the Denver, Peace Pipe and Colorado Chapters made a bird sanctuary in the Mountain View Park in Denver where Japanese crab and quince trees were planted to give beauty while blooming and fruit for the birds. A bird bath was also installed among the trees.

Peace Pipe Chapter planted a nut grove in City Park, purely an experiment to ascertain if we could raise any kind of nuts in our climate. The trees are growing well and hope for results in a short time.

The Penny Pine project started by the late Mrs. Adams to reforest burned areas in the mountains has been completed by Mrs. Gillaspie, that is the amount of acreage given us has been planted and paid for; 98,000 trees have been planted under the supervision of the Forest Service.

Several acres of land adjoining the tract of land reforested on Berthoud Pass in memory of Mrs. Adams has been set aside by the Forest Service and named Daughters of the American Revolution park.

It would be impossible for me to enumerate the amount of work done in our own state under the Conservation Committee, and the Washington Bi-Centennial. We have planted all sorts and kinds of shrubs and trees, many hundreds.

La Junta Chapter planted a blue spruce in the court yard in La Junta and also planted one by the grave of Mrs. Harriet Grant Bragg, organizing regent and regent of La Junta Chapter for five years.

To celebrate the Bi-Centennial of the birth of George Washington the Denver, Peace Pipe and Colorado Chapters made a bird sanctuary in the Mountain View Park in Denver where Japanese crab and quince trees were planted to give beauty while blooming and fruit for the birds. A bird bath was also installed among the trees.

Peace Pipe Chapter planted a nut grove in City Park, purely an experiment to ascertain if we could raise any kind of nuts in our climate. The trees are growing well and hope for results in a short time.

The Penny Fine project started by the late Mrs. Adams to reforest burned areas in the mountains has been completed by Mrs. Gillaspie, that is the amount of acreage given us has been planted and paid for; 98,000 trees have been planted under the supervision of the Forest Service.

Several acres of land adjoining the tract of land reforested on Berthoud Pass in memory of Mrs. Adams has been set aside by the Forest Service and named Daughters of the American Revolution park.

It would be impossible for me to enumerate the amount of work done in our own state under the Conservation Committee, and the Washington Bi-Centennial. We have planted all sorts and kinds of shrubs and trees, many hundreds.

La Junta Chapter planted a blue spruce in the court yard in La Junta and also planted one by the grave of Mrs. Harriet Grant Bragg, organizing regent and regent of La Junta Chapter for five years.

Trees were planted by Santa Fe Chapter as a memorial to Bi-Centennial of George Washington.

We have cooperated with schools and Girl and Boy Scouts in bird house contests, etc., protection of birds, study of wild life, gardens, established prizes in schools for collecting and destroying worm nests, suggesting savings accounts for school children.

Denver Chapter gave to the Cruiser Denver a silver pitcher. When the cruiser was de-commissioned the silver pitcher was returned to the Denver Chapter and is now in their possession. Colorado Chapter gave to the U. S. S. Colorado three silver bowls. In addition to the three new pieces was a large one which the Colorado Chapter had given the predecessor U. S. S. Colorado in 1906 but which had never been formally presented. The presentation was made by Mrs. James B. Grant.

Also under the able supervision of Mrs. James B. Grant while regent of the Colorado Chapter a drop curtain full of historic significance, and painted by the celebrated American artist Mr. Albert Herter of New York; and the beautiful velvet draperies were given to the new City Auditorium in Denver by the chapter on September 18, 1909, a most magnificent gift.

Trees were planted by Santa Fe Chapter as a memorial to Bi-Centennial of George Washington.

We have cooperated with schools and Girl and Boy Scouts in bird house contests, etc., protection of birds, study of wild life, gardens, established prizes in schools for collecting and destroying worm nests, suggesting savings accounts for school children.

Denver Chapter gave to the Cruiser Denver a silver pitcher. When the cruiser was de-commissioned the silver pitcher was returned to the Denver Chapter and is now in their possession. Colorado Chapter gave to the U. S. S. Colorado three silver bowls. In addition to the three new pieces was a large one which the Colorado Chapter had given the predecessor U. S. S. Colorado in 1906 but which had never been formally presented. The presentation was made by Mrs. James B. Grant.

Also under the able supervision of Mrs. James B. Grant while regent of the Colorado Chapter a drop curtain full of historic significance, and painted by the celebrated American artist Mr. Albert Herter of New York; and the beautiful velvet draperies were given to the new City Auditorium in Denver by the chapter on September 18, 1909, a most magnificent gift.

ITEMS OF INTEREST

We have been most fortunate in having had many of our Presidents General visit us. Out of the seventeen Presidents General which we have had, ten have visited us in our home state. Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson visited the Zebulon Pike Chapter at a time when she had come to our state to enjoy the beauties of Manitou.

Mrs. Stevenson was elected twice President General in separate terms 1893-1895 and 1896-1898.

Mrs. Wm. Cumming Story visited us while on her way to the San Francisco Fair in 1915. The Daughters of the American Revolution organization had an adjourned Congress at this time in San Francisco.

Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, Mrs. Grace L. H. Brosseau and Mrs. Wm. A. Becker were guests at State conferences held in Pueblo. Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook and Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr. guests at the State conferences held at Colorado Springs.

Mrs. George Maynard Minor, Mrs. Russell William Magna and Mrs. Lowell Fletcher Hobart guests at conferences held in Denver.

From these visits of the Presidents General we received much inspiration to carry on our work. We feel that their visits have left us a real message of the work of the Daughters of the American Revolution and I am sure each president found some new ideas to take back with her from all of the Daughters of this great western state.

Then, too, the Colorado, Denver and Peace Pipe Chapters had a visit from Mrs. Eleanor Washington Howard and she left an impression that we had had a visit from

the Washington family since Mrs. Howard was the last child of the Washington family to be born at Mt. Vernon, the home of George Washington. Also Charles Dickens, son of Charles Dickens paid us a visit in Denver, another visit to be long remembered for those fortunate enough to have been at the meeting.

Colorado has been honored by having had eight Vice Presidents General:

Mrs. Frank Wheaton, Colorado Chapter, died August 21, 1924.

Mrs. Franklin Brooks, Zebulon Pike Chapter.

Mrs. John Campbell, Denver Chapter, died August 6, 1937.

Mrs. Charles S. Thomas, Colorado Chapter, died October 16, 1940.

Mrs. James B. Grant, Colorado Chapter.

Mrs. Gerald L. Schuyler, Denver Chapter.

Mrs. E. Thomas Boyd, Denver Chapter.

Mrs. Clarence H. Adams, Colorado Chapter, died September 5, 1939.

The late Mrs. Campbell and Mrs. Schuyler were elected Honorary Vice Presidents General, a position held during one's life time. Mrs. Schuyler served as Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution and Mrs. Boyd served as Chaplain General of our Society.

Denver Chapter had the great honor of having a real daughter of the American Revolution, Mrs. Elizabeth Fletcher Brown Lennon (Mrs. John). She was the daughter of Lieut. Samuel Brown who served with Col. Wm. Prescott's regiment. He was at Concord Bridge, April 19, 1775 and also at the fall of Quebec, December 31, 1775.

The Sons of the American Revolution of Colorado had a real son of the American Revolution, William Thomas Eubank. Our state should be proud of having these two people among us.

Colorado Chapter has a charter member of our society, Mrs. E. B. Field (Lizzie) number 223. She is a near relative of one of our founders, Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth.

The Lerah Stratton McHugh Plaque was presented by the Cache la Poudre Chapter of Fort Collins to the State Board, at their meeting in Denver in 1932, the Bi-Centennial year; in honor of Mrs. Lerah Stratton McHugh and in recognition of her twenty-five years service in our society; for eight years as Chapter Regent, followed by her election as State Consulting Registrar in 1921.

This plaque is presented to the chapter of less than fifty members which makes the greatest gain in membership for the year.

Mrs. McHugh says in one of her reports, "The history of a nation is but the history of the families of that nation. If it is wise to preserve this history of the whole, then it behooves the individuals to obtain and preserve their family data, and in no way is this more successfully done than in the patriotic society of the Daughters of the American Revolution who pledge ourselves to perpetuate the memory and spirit of those men and women who achieved American Independence."

A plate has been presented to the State Conference in memory of the late Mrs. Eugenia McFarlane Adams for the chapter which reaches the one hundred mark in mem-

bership during the year. This plate was given by Mrs. Ralph W. Bell of Kinnikinnik Chapter of Colorado Springs.

The song "Colorado" written and composed by Mrs. William W. Price of Zebulon Pike Chapter of Colorado Springs was adopted as our state song of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The Colorado Daughters gave liberally to the Construction of Memorial Continental Hall and to the furnishing of the hall, Colorado taking one of the boxes on the right of the platform. The chapters of the state helped to install the sky lights placing the seal of our state as our gift. Chairs, doors, furniture, in fact gifts of all kinds for the hall were given by Colorado Daughters. Memorial Continental Hall is considered the most beautiful hall of its size in the U. S. A. Colorado gave approximately $2,800.

As our society grew we no longer could meet in our hall and accommodate all the delegates so it was decided to build Constitution Hall large enough to accommodate 4,000 delegates to our annual Congress. This hall was constructed at the cost of $2,000,000. Colorado gave $20,599.02.

Colorado again gave without stint for the building of this hall. Chairs were purchased for the platform, much was given to the furnishing of the hall and the Daughters of Colorado again came forward to give their share.

The following chairs were given in honor of or in memory of the following; costing $150.00 each:

Mrs. James Rae Arneill, Regent of Colorado Chapter and Life Member.

bership during the year. This plate was given by Mrs. Ralph W. Bell of Kinnikinnick Chapter of Colorado Springs.

The song "Colorado" written and composed by Mrs. William W. Price of Zebulon Pike Chapter of Colorado Springs was adopted as our state song of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The Colorado Daughters gave liberally to the Construction of Memorial Continental Hall and to the furnishing of the hall, Colorado taking one of the boxes on the right of the platform. The chapters of the state helped to install the sky lights placing the seal of our state as our gift. Chairs, doors, furniture, in fact gifts of all kinds for the hall were given by Colorado Daughters. Memorial Continental Hall is considered the most beautiful hall of its size in the U. S. A. Colorado gave approximately $2,800.

As our society grew we no longer could meet in our hall and accommodate all the delegates so it was decided to build Constitution Hall large enough to accommodate 4,000 delegates to our annual Congress. This hall was constructed at the cost of $2,000,000. Colorado gave $20,299.02.

Colorado again gave without stint for the building of this hall. Chairs were purchased for the platform, much was given to the furnishing of the hall and the Daughters of Colorado again came forward to give their share.

The following chairs were given in honor of or in memory of the following; costing $150.00 each:
Mrs. James Rae Arneill, Regent of Colorado Chapter and Life Member.

Mrs. Alfred Barnes Bell, in memory of her mother, Mrs. Milo A. Smith.

Mrs. Florence Kountz Best, in memory of her mother, Mrs. C. B. Kountz, Charter Member.

Mrs. Herbert Allen Black, State Regent, in honor of her mother, Mrs. Ella Hooker Lawrence.

Mrs. Charles A. Blossom, in memory of her mother, Emma Sessenden Ayres Prentiss.

Mrs. E. T. Boyd, in memory of her mother, Etta L. Edwards.

Mrs. Charles W. Boyer and Mrs. Gray R. Houghtelin, in memory of their parents.

Mrs. James B. Brown, in memory of her ancestor, John Harris.

Mrs. Junius Flagg Brown, Charter and Life Member of Colorado Chapter.

Mrs. Frost C. Buchtel, in memory of her father, Samuel Waugh.

Cache la Poudre Chapter in Chapter's name.

Mrs. John Campbell, in memory of her mother, Sarah Cadace Pearse Parker.

Mrs. Edward Lincoln Coates, in memory of Mrs. Helen Marsh Wixson, Charter Member of Colorado Chapter.

Mrs. Howard Crocker.

Mrs. Allen M. Culver, in memory of her mother, Mrs. Josiah Reed.

Mrs. Thomas F. Daly.

Daughters of the American Colonists, Captain Peregrine White Chapter, in honor of Mrs. Freeman C. Rogers, Organizer and State Regent.

Denver Chapter in Chapter's name.
Denver Chapter, in honor of Mrs. E. T. Boyd, former Regent.
Denver Chapter, in memory of Mrs. M. J. McNamara.
Mrs. Augusta S. Earle.
Mrs. John Evans, in memory of her mother, Mrs. Walter Scott Cheesman.
Mr. John A. and Miss Eileen Ewing, in memory of Mrs. Georgia White Ewing.
Mrs. John M. Foster and Joseph C. Houslin, in memory of Mrs. William D. Bethel.
General Marion Chapter, in Chapter's name.
Mrs. Frank C. Goudy, in memory of her mother.
Mrs. James B. Grant, first Regent of Colorado Chapter, Charter and Life Member.
Mrs. Kate Gray Hallack, former Regent of Colorado Chapter, Charter and Life Member.
Mrs. Frank J. Helwig, in memory of her mother, Mary Amidon Allen.
Mrs. Chas. W. Houtz, in memory of her sister, Mary S. Farncomb.
Mrs. James C. Houston.
Mrs. Albert E. Humphreys, in memory of Samuel Gibson.
Mrs. W. B. Leach, in memory of her father and mother.
Mrs. George F. Libby, in memory of her ancestor, Mary Smith Kelso.
Mr. Charles Loughridge, in memory of his daughter, Miss Ruth Loughridge.
Mrs. Harry L. Lubers, in memory of her son.
Mrs. Henry Lyne, in memory of her father, Brig. Gen. J. Worden Pope.

Denver Chapter in Chapter's name.
Denver Chapter, in honor of Mrs. E. T. Boyd, former Regent.
Denver Chapter, in memory of Mrs. M. J. McNamara.
Mrs. Augusta S. Earle.
Mrs. John Evans, in memory of her mother, Mrs. Walter Scott Chessman.
Mr. John A. and Miss Eileen Ewing, in memory of Mrs. Georgia White Ewing.
Mrs. John M. Foster and Joseph C. Housiin, in memory of Mrs. William D. Bethel.
General Marion Chapter, in Chapter's name.
Mrs. Frank C. Goudy, in memory of her mother.
Mrs. James B. Grant, first Regent of Colorado Chapter, Charter and Life Member.
Mrs. Kate Gray Hallack, former Regent of Colorado Chapter, Charter and Life Member.
Mrs. Frank J. Helwig, in memory of her mother, Mary Amudon Allen.
Mrs. Chas. W. Houtz, in memory of her sister, Mary S. Farncomb.
Mrs. James C. Hounon.
Mrs. Albert E. Humphreys, in memory of Samuel Gibson.
Mrs. W. B. Leach, in memory of her father and mother.
Mrs. George F. Libby, in memory of her ancestor, Mary Smith Keles.
Mr. Charles Longbridge, in memory of his daughter, Miss Ruth Longbridge.
Mrs. Harry L. Lubers, in memory of her son.
Mrs. Henry Lyne, in memory of her father, Brig. Gen. J. Worden Pope.

Mrs. T. A. McHarg, in memory of her mother.

Mr. John L. McNeil, in memory of his wife, Mrs. John L. McNeil, Charter Member of Colorado Chapter and Honorary State Regent.

Mrs. John Clark Mitchell, Charter Member of Colorado Chapter.

Miss Anna Monahan and Deane Monahan, in memory of their mother Mrs. Deane Monahan.

Monte Vista Chapter, in Chapter's name.

Mt. Massive Chapter, in honor of Miss Annie Gillett Houghton, first Regent.

Mrs. Edward Roberts Murphy.

Peace Pipe Chapter, in honor of Regent and Honorary State Regent, Mrs. Grace Butler Tarbell.

Pueblo Chapter, in honor of Mrs. Henry Arthur Sproat, Chapter Registrar.

Pueblo Chapter, in honor of Mrs. Mahlon D. Thatcher, Sr.

Mrs. James W. Preston and Mr. A. DuBois Forbush, in honor of their mother, Hannah Schenck Forbush.

Mrs. Gerald L. Schuyler, in memory of her mother, Mary Douglas Odell.

Mrs. Joel W. Stearns, Sr.

Mrs. A. S. Taussig, in honor of Mrs. John Campbell.

Mrs. Katherine Luce Thatcher, in memory of her father, Franklin Augustus Luce.

Mrs. Lillian Thatcher, in memory of her aunt, Mrs. Martha J. Henry Noble.

Mrs. Lillian Thatcher, in memory of her mother, Mrs. Margaret A. Henry Thatcher.

Mrs. Charles S. Thomas, Charter Member of Colorado Chapter.

Mr. Edwin C. Wood, in memory of his wife, Charlotte Peterson Wood.

Mrs. Fannie E. White, in memory of her sister.

Mr. Edwin C. Wood, in memory of his daughter, Christine Wood Bullwinkle.

Zebulon Pike and Kinnikinnik Chapters, in memory of Mrs. Elizabeth Cass Goddard.

In closing this small book of the history of Colorado, regret is expressed that there has not been time and space to write of some of our very early members who helped so much in our organization throughout the state. In passing a few must be mentioned, Mrs. Gordon Kimball of Ouray the member who carried the Daughters of the American Revolution to the Western Slope of our state. She was the regent of the Ouray Chapter, now disbanded. To the late Mrs. Martha J. Noble of Pueblo who organized Arkansas Valley Chapter and to Mrs. Margaret A. Thatcher also of Arkansas Valley Chapter, to Mrs. Henry F. Brooks of Denver Chapter and her mother, the late Louise McNamara (Mrs. M. J.), to Miss Katherine S. McElroy and Miss Elizabeth Doten of Centennial State Chapter, the late Mrs. W. H. Clatworthy of Ft. Morgan Chapter, the late Mrs. Frances W. Goddard, who organized Zebulon Pike Chapter, to the late Mrs. Frederick Greydene Smith who organized the General Marion Chapter of Canon City and the Peace Pipe Chapter in Denver, Mrs. Alfred Barnes Bell of Colorado Chapter, the late Mrs. Mahlon D. Thatcher of Pueblo Chapter and Mrs. Walter C. Frost of Zebulon Pike Chapter.

Mrs. Charles S. Thomas, Charter Member of Colorado Chapter.

Mr. Edwin C. Wood, in memory of his wife, Charlotte Peterson Wood.

Mrs. Fannie E. White, in memory of her sister.

Mr. Edwin C. Wood, in memory of his daughter, Christine Wood Bullwinkle.

Zebulon Pike and Kinnikinnik Chapters, in memory of Mrs. Elizabeth Cass Goddard.

In closing this small book of the history of Colorado, regret is expressed that there has not been time and space to write of some of our very early members who helped so much in our organization throughout the state. In passing a few must be mentioned, Mrs. Gordon Kimball of Ouray the member who carried the Daughters of the American Revolution to the Western Slope of our state. She was the regent of the Ouray Chapter, now disbanded. To the late Mrs. Martha J. Noble of Pueblo who organized Arkansas Valley Chapter and to Mrs. Margaret A. Thatcher also of Arkansas Valley Chapter, to Mrs. Henry R. Brooks of Denver Chapter and her mother, the late Louise McNamara (Mrs. M. J.), to Miss Katherine S. McElroy and Miss Elizabeth Doten of Centennial State Chapter, the late Mrs. W. H. Clatworthy of Ft. Morgan Chapter, the late Mrs. Frances W. Goddard, who organized Zebulon Pike Chapter, to the late Mrs. Frederick Greydene Smith who organized the General Marion Chapter of Canon City and the Pike Chapter in Denver, Mrs. Alfred Barnes Bell of Colorado Chapter, the late Mrs. Mahlon D. Thatcher of Pueblo Chapter and Mrs. Walter C. Prost of Zebulon Pike Chapter.

ORGANIZATION

On the ninth day of August, 1890, three devoted and gifted women, Miss Eugenia Washington, Miss Mary Desha and Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth met in Washington, D. C. and founded our society. Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood was later made a founder of the society because of her powerful letter of July 13, 1890 awakening the interest of all women of Revolutionary descent.

The objects of the society are as follows: "To perpetuate the memory of the men and women who achieved American Independence; to encourage patriotism; to engender the spirit of Americanism; to teach patriotism by erecting monuments and protecting historic spots; by observing historical anniversaries; by promoting the cause of education, particularly the study of history; the enlightenment of our foreign population, and all that makes for good citizenship, especially emphasizing education as the great national obligation, the country's duty to those who will some day be the rulers of the nation." We work under a charter from the government granted during the presidency of Grover Cleveland, and we report directly to the Smithsonian Institution.

We meet in Washington every year during the week of April 19th in an annual Continental Congress in our beautiful Constitution Hall. There are about 4,000 delegates representing chapters in every state of the United States, also chapters from China, London, Canal Zone, Puerto Rico, Italy, Germany, Cuba and France.

Our colors are blue and white, the colors worn by Washington's staff; our motto, Home and Country; its insignia, a wheel with thirteen spokes, a star at the end of each, and a distaff with flax bound on it behind the wheel, and our seal, a woman at the spinning wheel.

ORGANIZATION

On the ninth day of August, 1890, three devoted and gifted women, Miss Eugenia Washington, Miss Mary Desha and Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth met in Washington, D. C. and founded our society. Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood was later made a founder of the society because of her powerful letter of July 15, 1890 awakening the interest of all women of Revolutionary descent.

The objects of the society are as follows: "To perpetuate the memory of the men and women who achieved American Independence; to encourage patriotism; to engender the spirit of Americanism; to teach patriotism by erecting monuments and protecting historic spots; by observing historical anniversaries; by promoting the cause of education, particularly the study of history; the enlightenment of our foreign population, and all that makes for good citizenship, especially emphasizing education as the great national obligation, the country's duty to those who will some day be the rulers of the nation." We work under a charter from the government granted during the presidency of Grover Cleveland, and we report directly to the Smithsonian Institution.

We meet in Washington every year during the week of April 19th in an annual Continental Congress in our beautiful Constitution Hall. There are about 4,000 delegates representing chapters in every state of the United States, also chapters from China, London, Canal Zone, Puerto Rico, Italy, Germany, Cuba and France.

Our colors are blue and white, the colors worn by Washington's staff; our motto, Home and Country; its insignia, a wheel with thirteen spokes, a star at the end of each, and a distaff with flax bound on it behind the wheel, and our seal, a woman at the spinning wheel.

The property we have in Washington was paid for entirely by the members of the society and is free of debt.

We have a State Officers Club in Colorado which meets once a year, organized during the regency of Mrs. Carbon Gillaspie. All Regents, State Officers, National Officers, both active and ex-officers may join. This organization is for social activities only.

The Children of the American Revolution have a very active organization in the state and have had for many years. There are chapters in Denver, Colorado Springs, Pueblo, La Junta, Boulder and a Boy's chapter in Denver.

The younger members of our society serve as pages at the Continental Congress. Colorado is allowed six pages each year. Many of our younger members have served in this capacity.

The most important work of our Society is to keep alive the ideals upon which this government was founded, to protect its Constitution, to work for good citizenship, teach respect for the flag, and educate the young people to know the real worth of a free country.

The Daughters of the American Revolution in its fifty years of life has accomplished a great work. In the future we expect to accomplish much more. There is a great field for patriotic work in our nation, a field that is growing larger year by year as our country increases in population. It is our aim to cover this field of work in a practical and effective way.

We now number in membership 143,000 active workers, a very large body of patriotic women who work only for the good of our country, and who always build and never destroy.